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THE CONCLAVE OF Physicians,

Kkk. 548

Detecting Their

Intrigues, Frauds, and Plots,

Against Their

PATIENTS.

Also a Peculiar Discourse

OF THE

JESUITS BARK:

The History thereof, with its True Use, and Abuse.

Moreover. A Narrative of an eminent Case in Physick.

By Gideon Harvey, *M. D.* Physician in Ordinary to His Majesty.

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To the Honourable

Sr. Philip Howard Kt.

Captain and Colonel of the Queens Troop of His Majesties Guards.

Tam Marti quam Mercurio, was the juſt Atchievment of the great Sir *Philip Sidney*; and he that would imitate *Plutarch* in the parallel of his Worthies, muſt to Sir *Philip Howard* award not only an equal, but a rank as far ſuperior, as this latter Age excels the former. The felicity of your *Genius* has obtained an Experience ſo large

large in the faculties of the Learned, that even in ours you are received a Judge, as Impartial as Knowing; may I then presume to commit this Treatise, though small, yet great in Importance, to your Patronage and Suffrage, which is the submissive Petition of,

Honourable Sir,

Your most Humble

And most Obedient Servant,

Harvey.

In-

Introduction.

Reader,

I *Omit Complementing you with* Courteous, Gentle, *or the like, suspecting the major part may prove of a contrary hew; and therefore you are to believe, this tract is not written to please many; for which I expect no other reward, than what is in my power to bestow on my self, namely a satisfaction, flowing from a sincere design of cautioning Physicians and Chyrurgions, in the exercise of their profession, by setting before their Eyes the Errors, Frauds, and* male *practice of some Physick Doctors of* Paris, *and those also* sub tecto nomine, *it being wholly*

wholly forreign to my intention, to detract from the reputation of any man, though living at a great distance: And whereas groſs aberrations adequate to thoſe within mentioned may happen at Amſterdam, Hamborough, *or a greater City, whence probably from the conſciouſneſs of their guilt ſome may imagine themſelves level'd at (and ſo may thoſe at* Conſtantinople, *if they conclude the Preſidents recited in this Treatiſe may be adapted to any* Meridian) *I do proteſt, and call Heaven to witneſs, I did never declare to any man, nor ever ſhall, that by* Paris *Phyſicians and Chyrurgions within named, I mean'd any other, than thoſe living in the* Metropolis *of* France. *This I conjecture will be termed a* Jeſuitical *Proteſtation by ſome malicious Infidels, who will believe none*

Pro-

Protestants, *but those, that wear little Caps, and crop'd Hair. An hungry Guest is impatient to know, what he is to have for his entertainment, and so may you possibly; and therefore I will immediately acquaint you with your Bill of Fare. Here is Variety of Butchers Meat, fetch'd from the Shambles of* Paris *Physicians, though plainly dressed after the old* English *Mode, without interlarding with* French *Rhetorick. You have some pleasant* Entremets, *that will help to digest t'other. After this, for a* Desert, *you are presented with a Discourse on the* Jesuits Bark, *relating what it is, and what it is not; how it is to be us'd, and how to be abused. Before I take my* Congé, *I must give you some account of the* Conclave of Physicians *mentioned in this little Volume* Sans

Queve,

Queve, *as in the Title Page, and elſewhere and there (if you pleaſe) you are to apprehend it to be the* Conclave *of* Phyſicians *of* Venice, *and* Conclave Phyſicians *to be* Venetians. *Know then this famous* Conclave *is the eldeſt* Quack Synagogue, *conſiſting of a* Phyſick Pope, *or* Patriarch, *and a competent number of* Medicinal Cardinals, *who being grown Ancient, Covetous, and through forgetfulneſs Ignorant, are to govern the reſt, and whenever they are conſulted, they are to impoſe upon the Juniors their pretended long Experience, which they are to imbrace with the ſame implicite faith, the* Turks *do their* Alcoran. *But if Refractory, they are to be convened before* Il Conſiglio picolo, *which is their* Purgatory, *whence they may be received again into the boſom of the* Conclave; *but if*

after-

afterwards they prove incorrigible, then the Consiglio Grande, *or the whole* Conclave *sits upon them (which is their* Inquisition) *and there they are Damned, and utterly expelled without redemption. Thus in my time I have known several poor Wretches Damn'd, going about Streets like Dogs without Tails. It is in the power of the* Consiglio Picolo *to grant Indulgences to* Nurses, Midwives, Tinkers *and* Coblers *to practice Physick*, modo post. prod. in al. cas. *The prerogative of granting Bulls of Absolution for Poisoning a man, or Dispensations for* male *practice is invested in most of the* Cardinals, *but especially in the* Patriarch, *and the method of procuring them is easie*, viz. *by sending for one of them*, (*which in their* Gibrish *is termed*, calling one in) *and operating with the Patient or his*

his Relations, to present him with three or four Hongari's *or* Chequeens, *which procures a plenary Absolution. The foresaid* Patriarch, *to keep up the reputation of the* Conclave, *is by them reputed* Infallible, *carrying the Keyes of Life and Death about his Girdle, namely an* Inkhorn *& an Escroul, on which setting his mark, all mankind is implicitely to believe, the Patient either died impossibly cureable; or recovered his health at the hands of the Learned: So absolute is custom in rendring the greatest* Fourbery *an act of vertue and Honesty: In their* Religio Medicorum *they also acknowledge Saints; as,* San Riverio, San Villisio, San Tabore; *likewise adore Reliques; as,* Peruvian-*Chips,* Opium, Steel, *&c. Against those that refuse being admitted into their* Conclave, *and will not*

con-

conform, they ſend forth their Bulls and Anathema's, *declaring them* Mountebanks, Quacks, Chymiſts, Barbers, Ignorants, *&c. and if ſuch ſhould out any time have a Patient die under their hands of an incurable Diſeaſe, they thunder it at, he killed the Patient, poiſoned him, applyed wrong Medicines, and the like. According to the exinanition of their Treaſury, once in eight or ten years they proclaim a* Jubile, *ſetting open their doors to* Phyſicians, Barbers, Apothecaries, *and* Renegade Prieſts, *who upon the payment of a certain ſum of* Chequeens, *are Honoured with a Fop Character, and received into the Church-Porch of* Æſculapius, *being forbidden to enter any further during the time it is occupied by the whole* Conclave *or the* Conſiglio Picolo, *though at other Seaſons they have toleration*

tion to peep in, or take a turn or two.

Their immolations are celebrated chiefly in the Winter *upon Dogs and Cats by the younger fry, and sometimes upon humane bodies performed by the Hangman, their subservient Officer, which being conveyed to their* Chauncel, *the* Cardinals *in their turn fall hewing and slaying these Carcases like* Cannibals, *to the intent all Spectators (to whom at such* Festivals *free egress and regress is granted) may behold them sitting in their* Pontificalibus, *and making a pretended narrower search into the parts of mans body, insinuating thereby to these gazers their incomparable Skill and Learning, not without a plain* Innuendo, *that they should send for them in time of* Sickness: *This is their joynt plot, wherein each*

pretend

pretends a ſhare, and it is looked upon to be of ſuch great prevalence, that ſome Companies forbid any of their Members to hold private Anatomies, *leſt thereby he ſhould draw too great a ſhare of buſineſs, which ought to be in common; of ſo great a value is eſteemed this* Anatomy Jewel, *forcing a Trade beyond compariſon; but if that be the crafty deſign of the* Venetian Conclave, *I wonder they do not Print all their Names together in a ſheet of Paper, with their Dwelling places, and the names of the Street, where they may be ſpoken with from eight of the Clock to twelve, and from two to ſix, and then cauſe theſe advertiſing ſheets to be hung up in every* Apothecaries *Shop, and* Bookſellers *Bulk; but after all I doubt that would ſound too much like the noiſes*

noise of Ducks. And what new Discoveries have they made in Anatomy *these twenty years? Certainly none, and I dare presume to say, I my self have divulged more new* Anatomical *Observations, which are of great use, than all of 'em in a bundle; and yet I must confess, had I employed those* Anatomical *hours in the study of other parts of* Physick, *I should have made a far better* Physician; *however as I am, I should be loath to stain my Education (which as you may read in my* Casus Medico-Chirurgicus, *is beyond any* Conclave Physician) *in having my Name and Abode Printed in a Catalogue, though with other* Conclavists, *under pretence of being visited by my Juniors, or distinguish'd from Illiterate* Mountebanks, *when in*

effect

effect its as much, as if they writ over their door, here lives a Wyer-drawer. *Moreover, he that is ſo far debauch'd in his ſenſes, as to be admitted into any* Conclave *of* Phyſicians, *doth* ipſo facto, *as much entitle himſelf to all their Manſlaughters, Fourbs, and Impoſtures, as he that is liſted among a troop of* Neapolitan Banditi, *doth at that moment participate in the guilt of all their former Crimes and Villanies in the ſame manner, as if he had born a part in them himſelf. What irretrivable and dangerous conſequences enſue a* Conclave *of* Phyſicians, *and an* Aſſociation, *Combination and Confederacy of ſuch ſort of men, is offered to your view in the ſaid* Caſ. Med. Chir. *and may deſerve the ſerious conſideration of all Judicious men. At the beginning of this preamble,*

I communicated to you what my scope is in publishing these, in the Conclusion I am only to tell you what it is not; and therefore know it is not to set up a Beacon *to light Patients to my House, into whose business as I ever was negligent to introduce my self, so being introduced the least indignity doth stimulate me to leave it, Fees having less influence upon me than upon the least covetous* Conclavist: *For I know no other vertue great Riches are endowed with than to make man a Justice of Peace among his own Servants, and an Inkeeper or Host to his Acquaintance, both which Offices are rewarded with trouble in abundance,* and repugnant to a quiet Life.

Westminster July 17th. 1683.

ERRATA

ERRATA.

Page 1. l. 8. read. πίχνω, p. 34. l. 2. r. *ingenuus*, p. 39. l. 17. r. χαρὰς, p. 72. l. 4. r. *tertio Geneſis*, p. 86. l. 19. r. *circumvallation*. p. 101. l. 14. r. *imagine*, p. 104. l. 17. r. *their fac.* p. 134. l. 4. r. *Scruple* 1. inſtead of *Dr.* 1. Ibid. l. 9. r. *ſcruple* 1. for *Dr.* 1.

THE

THE *Conclave of* PHYSICIANS.

CHAP I.

Of the ſubdolous proceedings in Conſultations: together with the recital of an eminent Caſe in Phyſick.

Ὁ βίος βραχὺς, ἡ δὲ τέχνη μακρή.

Life is ſhort, (but) *the Art is long.*

§ 1. THe ſpacious extent of the Art of Phyſick is by *Hippocrates* in this aphoriſm aſſerted, to exceed the narrow comprehenſion or capacity of the phyſical man, in that ſhort interval he commonly abides in this Atmoſphere; So that, unleſs the endeavours and ſtudies of ſeveral ages be link'd together, it is not to be hoped, that any conſidera-

ble progreſs will be made therein, eſpecially, when it muſt be obſerved, that the path we now-a-days wander in, is the old trodden way, and the new one we ſometimes light into, (as that of curing *Feavors*, and *Agues*, with the *Jeſuitical* or *Devils-Bark*) is oft attended with a ſucceſs ſo different from our expectation. Give me leave therefore, judicious Reader, to pay my Duty to that Profeſſion I have from my younger years been train'd up in, by making remarks on ſome eminent caſes in Phyſick, that within few years have preſented, with a ſort of modeſty and impartiality, that thoſe who are the moſt Malevolent, and the ſole *Incorporators of Phyſick*, ſhall eſcape the occaſion of expreſſing to the World, I have us'd them rudely or maliciouſly.

§ 2.

§ 2. *Solomon*, the greatest in wisdom, which implies him in all Natural and Supernatural subjects the most knowing, gives us this remark, (*Eccles.* 2. 3.) *There is a time to kill, and a time to heal*; which my Mother-wit interprets, *That a Physician, at sometimes he kills, and at sometimes he cures.* Now, if this Observation doth still continue to square with vulgar *Parisian* Physicians, (whole Education was but mean, though by *Association* are rendred very significant) I may infer, that the Art of Physick hath not received the least improvement in the *practical part*, since the age of that wise King; for even in these days *there is a time to kill, and a time to heal*; and for this reason suffer me once more to tell you, that (according to my *Hippocratical* Text, *Life is*

ſhort, but the Art is long) it highly concerns the duty of every honeſt and conſcientious Phyſician, to contribute to his Faculty what may tend to the promoting and advancement of it; which, in my judgment, can beſt be performed, by making practical Obſervations, to the end the *time of killing* may be avoided. Furthermore, obſerve, that as *Solomon* ſets down, that there is a *time to kill* before the *time to heal*: ſo generally, Phyſicians (eſpecially of pretended Societies) *kill* more than they *cure*.

§ 3. It is not with every trivial matter I muſt trouble your reading, but with what is moſt remarkable and eminent. Such is the caſe of Sr. ■. ■. (*Eſchevin* and Citizen of *Paris*) a perſon whoſe converſation, in his lifetime, was ſo qualified with Vir-

tue,

tue, as render'd his actions glorious, especially those that tended so transcendently to Charity and Piety, the marks whereof must survive him in many poor Widows and Orphans. This worthy Citizen was the *Patient*, which in *English* signifies Stuffet. His Physicians were many, and those of the first Magnitude; who being all united into one *Consult*, we may well admire, (if great Learning, vast Skill, Gravity, Formality, conceited Caps, Volpony Gowns, Anatomical Theatre, *Circulation*-Library, Coach and Horses, avail any thing) that there should any Disease be so great, or indeed so little, that should not be blown off with such Charms as are mark'd in their *Recipe*-scrowls. But you must suspend your curiosity of viewing the Closet of their *Ar-*

cana's, until you are acquainted with the ſtate of the *Sufferer*'s Diſtemper, his Conſtitution, Age, and other circumſtances, which you ſhall read by and by.

§ 5. In moſt Countreys, a Criminal who is to be put to the Rack, or any ways executed, is uſually, from his ſuffering, called the *Patient*, or *Sufferer*; and ſo is the ſick man, that is to ſubject himſelf to the rigid ſentence of ſome of the combined Phyſicians; which renders the word *Patient* or *Sufferer* truly ſynonymous to both; For, if it be well conſidered, a diſeaſed *Sufferer*, whoſe quality being conſpicuous, muſt in courſe be tryed by a Conſult, or Jury of Phyſicians: the *Quorum* whereof conſiſting of three at leaſt, the firſt called performs the Office of an *Attorney-General*; He, in making of his Proceſs, exhibits

hibits his Charge against the *Sufferer*: declaring, that he hath been very intemperate in eating or drinking, or hath been negligent of his health, in exposing himself to the incertainty of the Air, by leaving off some Cloaths, (as, a pair of Garters, Cuff-strings) or by some violent motion, passion, or other extravagancy; or hath extremely injur'd himself, by over-waking, or over-sleeping, or by this, that, or t'other senseless *occasional cause*, (as he in his wonted dialect doth term it) whereby the *Sufferer* hath now cast himself into a *Feaver*, *Dropsie*, *Consumption*, or what other Disease he is (ignorantly enough) pleased to call it; and so, as they would make the world believe, is become *felo de se*, which is his capital Crime. Upon little or no examination of the Evidence, by

puny *Consiglio di sanita*,(wherein an Anatomical killing Idol, a *Tom Tattle*, a School-master turn'd Physician,a *Western Bumkin*, that pretends to *Limbo* Children in the Small-Pox by a new method, or, more especially, a Sir *Formal Flegmatick*, must be *Chair-man*) He is falsly convicted of this or that Felony on himself; and, most commonly, if his Crime or Disease be great, is sentenc'd to die, and to be executed by tying a Halter about his Arm, and afterward to be stabb'd in it with a Lancet, to draw off so much Bloud, until he be Herring-dead. Another way of execution they use, is to impale the *Sufferer* with a Machine of Box or Ivory,being in nothing different from a Clyster-pipe; and this to be used so oft, until it comes out at his mouth: or, if this fails, to order such

such *la Voisine* Drenches to be poured down his throat, which may do them the good Service to stifle the *Sufferer's* (*aura Vitalis*) vital flame in a few days. The *Sufferer*, since it is for Treason he hath committed against himself, after he is dead, (it's well, if, to make sure work, it is not done before) is to be quarter'd, (which in their phrase, is called *opening the Body*) and his Bowels taken out, under pretence of making inspection what Disease the *Sufferer* dyed of; but, in truth, it's more oft to be satisfied in the effects of their bleedings, and deleterious Draughts, and which of the Noble Parts were most injured. But, lest you should suspect this Paragraph a Burlesque of Partiality, which *re vera* is the greatest Truth, it shall be made plain to you from their undue

way of Education, and confirmed Ignorance, thus imposing upon the Vulgar, by the strength of a pretended Priviledge, and their mutual combination to defraud the unwary of their Lives. I shall leave this subject a while, and proceed on the fore-mentioned *Sufferer*'s Case.

§ 5. He was surprized on *Saturday* (preceding the Bills) upon drinking a large draught of *bottl'd-Ale*, to quench his droughth, (which his walking into a sweat in a very hot day had much augmented) with a coldness and shivering, sickness at his Stomach, pain in his Head, and weariness all over his Body, which in some few hours turn'd into a smart or violent heat, whereunto, upon some interval of time, a moderate Sweat was subsequent. His Urin did not exceed the colour

o

of Amber, and the Sediment thin and scattered; His Respiration answered his Pulse, which was somewhat swift, large and high, and not very unequal in motion; His Age was some few years beyond Forty, which, together with the soundness of his Entrails, his carnous, plethorick, hail and vigorous Constitution, seem'd strong enough to have struggl'd with a far greater Disease, than this ordinary Autumnal Distemper.

It was named by his men of Physick, *the new Disease*: a name of ignorance, or their accustomed *Asylum ignorantiæ*, to which they take their refuge, when they know not what the Disease is, or what to call it. One time they shall tell you, it is an *Ague*; another, it is a *Feavor*; a third, it's an *Ague and Feavor*; a fourth,

it's

it's a *Feavor and Ague*; a fifth, it's *the new Diſeaſe:* a denomination ſo idle, that every Novice in Phyſick might well ſuſpect they had never read *Hippocrates* or *Galen*; eſpecially, upon obſerving, that every Autumnal or Epidemick Diſtemper is by them termed *new:* whereas, the gentle *Pox* excepted, there is not any among all thoſe they have nominated *new Diſeaſes*, but what is amply deſcribed in many ancient Authors.

§ 6. The conſequence of miſtakes in Diſeaſes is ſo obvious, even to the moſt obtuſe judgments, that it's received for a mathematical deduction, *If the Doctor hath miſtaken my Diſtemper, I am a dead man, or in danger of being ſo* And rather than the Doctor will eſpouſe his error in that point, or permit another (of

more

more sense or experience) to be called in upon him, whereby his Reputation may in the least punctilio be shock'd, or his Fees abated, Thou, and a Thousand more, shall be posted away to the Subterranean Mansions, where all things shall be forgotten, and thy evidence against the said Physician wholly cancell'd. Such is the Ignorance, Avarice, and Barbarian Perversity of some Physicians, whom Authority and Law do shelter from all manner of Accusations, Scandal, or Reproach.

The matter of this paragraph is not so intricate, but you may easily be induced to believe, that where so many Thousands do yield their last Breath to Diseases, in themselves not mortal, it must be imputed to errour in judgment of your Physician; which, how

how frequent that is, an instance or two of some vogued Physicians will render a satisfaction more ample. It was Dr. *B.* Pr. of *C*—— (a person sufficiently known) who gave me the recital of this following Case, at the house of Mr. *J. M.* Surg———. A Gentleman, mov'd through care for the recovery of his (neither sick nor well) Daughter, was laps'd into that stupidity of sense, as to believe it was in the capacity of Dr. *B* to restore her: Upon notice given him, he appears at the Bed-side of the Sufferer, where feeling her Pulse large & quick, and discerning her Skin sprinkl'd with a numerous train of red Spots and Blotches, very gravely pronounces his immature deliberation; (*viz.*) *That the Sufferer's Life was in more than ordinary danger, through the* almost Pestilen-

tial

tial *malignity that her great Fea-vor manifested by those red Tokens:* Therefore time was to be taken by the fore-top, and she immediately to take her recourse to strong Cordials, a great many Bed-cloaths, and a warm Room, to expel the malignity. So imminent a Danger, such great Remedies, offer'd by so eminent a Physician, *(oibo!)* could not but be recompenced by a great Fee. The prevalence of these Physick-bulls acquired no other repute, than maintaining the Distemper in the same tone and tenour, or rather, adding to it what they most feared: which gave occasion to the sollicitous Parent of the tender Matron, upon a fortuitous meeting of Dr. *B.* (the Relator of these) to exhibit his complaint of the rudeness of the Distemper, and the inefficacy

efficacy of Medicines. The Doctor, upon a full hearing of the circumstances, found he had no cause for condoling, but rather congratulating him, in the secure estate his Daughter was in; insinuating, that the hazard of the Disease was much less, than of the Remedies prescribed by the dictates of a deceived opinion in the first Doctor, of the Disease, and its malignity; the Distemper proving no other than a *diaria plurium dierum*, or a *febris Synocha imputris*, (commonly so called among practical Authors) occasioned by the ebullition of a plethorick mass of humours, which being by frequent rapid motions and pulsations too much rarefied and subtiliated, overflowed the banks of its Vessels, and being diffused into the minute-creeks of the ambient *Cutis*, (or

(or Skin) appeared in the shapes of the recited Spots and Blotches; deserving no other name than meer efflorescencies of the Skin. In consequence of this Theory, the practick was easily chalk'd out; (*viz.*) That the kindling and inflaming Cordial-Spirits were to be abandoned, the great burthen of Coverlets taken off, and the temperature of the Air in the Room moderated; the success whereof was manifested in a sudden recovery of her former health, to the great disappointment of so contrary course as was ordered by the other.

§ 7. It is from hence I can be easily persuaded, that, how great an Idol soever a Fellow is set up by the Vulgar, from the false suggestion of Dog-fleying, he shall never arrive to a sagacity of distin-

ſtinguiſhing Diſeaſes, unleſs he hath *from the beginning* been train'd up to it, by the conduct of able Profeſſors at home and abroad, and frequently viſited Hoſpitals in ſeveral Countreys. Moreover, as in the Art of Writing, Painting, or Engraving, the well-forming of the firſt Letters, Lineaments or Figures, prepares an apt diſpoſition in the young Scholar to receive the juſt impreſſions of the Habit or Art, whence he ſhall deſervedly be ſtiled a good Writer, Painter, or Engraver: So, unleſs the intended young Phyſician ſhall be endued with an apt diſpoſition, 1. To attain the Languages, that render the recorded Rules and Theorems of the ancient and modern Phyſicians intelligible unto him; 2. To be gradually inſtructed in Phyloſophy, as well *Mechanick*

as

as *Peripatetick*; also, in the several parts of Theoretick Physick; as, in the Nature and Constitution of the Body of Man, where true Anatomy bears so great a part; in the signs, whereby to distinguish the natural and counternatural state of the Body, & to presage the event and issue of the latter; to know the faculties of all sorts of Food, Flesh, Fish, Herbs, Air, Water, Drinks, *&c.* 3. To have discover'd to him the means whereby Diseases, both internal and external, may be removed; and to that purpose, to be acquainted with the faces of Herbs, Drugs, Minerals, Animals, or, summarily, the whole *materia Medica*; their Choice, Prices, Preparations; likewise, all Chyrurgical Instruments, and their uses; In fine, it's necessary he should be a perfect

fect Theoretick and Practick Apothecary, Chymiſt, and Chyrurgeon: And becauſe he ſhould not want that which puts almoſt the laſt hand to render him a Phyſician, (all others, tho' they have clamber'd up to a Degree, are little different from Mountebanks, or Man-ſlayers) he is to be very well grounded in the true method of Phyſick, or order of applying proper Remedies, internal and external, to Diſeaſes, in their juſt time and *Doſes*.

§ 8. And now, after all this *apparatus*, we will ſuppoſe our Infant-Phyſician ſo compleatly dreſs'd up with theſe fore-noted School, and Academick Ornaments, and his mind ſo gaudily painted and daub'd with the ancient, uncertain, and ſome new tickling notions in Medicine, that you may hear the clapper of his

Tongue

Tongue eccho from the East to the West gate of your Town; Yet, introduce him to a Patient, and grant that he, by appuising or resting his Velvet-Body on his *Japan*-Crutch, and fixing his Intellect, by drawing the broad-brimm'd Beaver over his eyes, seemeth to mimick a decrepid Gravity, and by that to weigh himself down to the bottom of your Belly, to rummage for the Disease; when he wakes (for he has only been in's dumps) out of this brown study, he shall no more know the Distemper, or the cause of it, (though he hath read it in Authors twenty times) than the Skipper that never was tos's'd on the Ocean before, pretends to find out *Bermudas* by his *Waggenaer*; Nevertheless doth he adventure to call for Paper and Ink, to figure down a Remedy

dy he never ſaw before, being only acquainted with the bare Name of it. This you are to ſwallow and to render your Body the ſubject, whereout he is to dig his experience, at the coſt of your Health, Life, and Eſtate. Wherein his Book-applications he ſhall thus have brought your crazy Tenement (and, probably, of Hundreds more) to the ground, the World that conſiſts chiefly of the Vulgar, will then from the calculation of his numerous experience, (though never ſo unfortunate) entitle him *a moſt skilful Doctor*, and in flocks voluntarily ſurrender their Bodies to his torture. Likewiſe the Rich and Noble, who take the meaſures of their ſentiments of the Phyſicians capacity from the crowd of his buſineſs, (that profeſſion being wholly out of the hon

horizon of their judgment) shall accost him with the same temerity. Unto this you shall add, [illegible] Anatomist, [illegible] no other than a Dog flayer, or a Calfs-head-dissector) and that he hath scribl'd a Treatise of the Heart, Lungs, Brains, Womb, or some other Entrails (though of no use) that he is Member of a Herd of learned Quacks, Renegado Divines, School-masters, Apothecaries and Barbers, a rare Hodge-pot of Physicians! or that he is drawn about streets in his own Coach: these suggestions shall prove a far more alluring bait for the unwary sick people to be caught by.

§9. In conclusion, the forementioned School and Academick Institutes, things absolutely necessary, without which none can

can arrive to the name of a Dog
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horizon of their judgment) ſhall accoſt him with the ſame temerity. If unto this you ſhall add, that he is a great Anatomiſt, (which perhaps appears no other than a Dog-fleyer, or a Calfs-head-diſſector) and that he hath ſcribl'd a Treatiſe of the Hrt, Lungs, Brains, Womb, or ſome * other Entrail, (though of no uſe) that he is Member of a Herd of learned Q----ks, Renegado-Divines, School-maſters, Apothecaries, and Barbers, (a rare hodge-pot of Phyſicians!) or that he is drawn about ſtreets in his own Coach: theſe ſuggeſtions ſhall prove a far more alluring bait for the unwary ſick people to be caught by.

* *I mean Treatiſe.*

§ 9. In concluſion, the forementioned School and Academick Inſtitutes (though abſolutly neceſſary) without which none

can arrive to the name of a Dogmatick or Rational Physician; yet thereby is little advanced, beyond the Verge of a speculative man, and so notwithstanding must and doth fill Churchyards the best part of his lifetime. Therefore that which is the Soul of a Physician, and animates those prævious Dispositions, (for Theory is no other) is, *Sagacity* and *Observation*. The former is in a great measure Natural, though improved by Art, and whereby a Physician doth with great facility discover a Disease, its Causes, and proper Remedies. *Observation* is that, which confirms him in such discoveries, and the election of Method and Remedies, and particularly in his Prognosticks. Now, upon application of this Discourse to two or three hundred Physicians,

Physitians, you shall scarce find six, that can justly pretend to the Title of a good Physitian, or whose Education doth hardly qualify them to be rendred such. Besides all this, suppose a Physician to be accomplisht in all the parts of his Art, if he be covetous, negligent, dishonest, or uncharitable, he is more capable of defrauding you of your Health, Life, and Money, without danger of being discovered, than one that is ignorant, and un-experienced. These considerations do move a pity and Compassion towards such, that being Persons of integrity and honesty do fall under the hands of covetous, negligent, dishonest, or uncharitable Physitians; and adding thereunto, that they are in-sufficiently educated, ignorant, in-sagaci-

cus, and in-expert (as moſt are) in what a deſperate caſe are their Patients? But the matter is not much; the greater part of humanity (I ſhould ſay inhumanity) not deſerving a good Medicine, Method, or Care of a good Phyſitian.

CHAP. II.

Of the ſpecious and falſe pretences of Anatomical Phyſitians; alſo of the Uſe and Abuſe of Anatomy.

§ 1. OBſervation ſpeaks this truth; He that dwelleth a long time upon any particular introductory part of Phyſick, ſeldom or never arrives to a conſiderable proficiency in his Art; ſo that He that ſhall (beyond the neceſſary and competent knowledge in Anatomy,

Bo-

Botany, &c.) Trifle away that season, wherein a young Students intellectuals are in their prime and vigour, upon mangling of Piggs, Cats, Dogs, and Plucks; or upon gazing and muzling seven years upon a Hedge, Ditch, or Banks-side, to enquire for new Faces of Plants and Herbs, which the petulancy of the Earth doth thrust forth, to consume its excrementitious moisture, and sulphurous Sweats, and thereout form such Herbs, which Nature never intended for the health of man, but probably for Garniture of the Fields, or to poison Worms, Moles, Flyes, and other Insects, that destroy Corn, Roots, Herbs and such Vegetables, which God hath provided for humane use. I say, that neither out of such an Anatomist, or such a Botanist, seldom or

never grew a good Physitian; no otherwise than one who has amused himself with the Philosophy of Colours, Lights, Opticks, Pensils, and Brushes, to an excessive waste of his time, and applyeth himself to drawing of Figures, and afterwards to Painting, this Phantastique must necessarily miss his aim of ever being a Painter, or Limner; because the time, wherein his parts were most capable of impovement, was neglected, and diverted by a curiosity of attaining a knowledge, beyond what was necessary for his Art.

§ 2. But to speak in terms more plain; the necessary point of Anatomy consists chiefly in the temperament, Figure, Situation, connexion, action, and use of the parts; and not in superfluous, incertain, and probably

falle

false, and indemonstrable niceties, practiced by those, that flea Dogs and Cats, dry, roast, bake, parboil, steep in Vinegar, Lime-water, or *aqua fortis*, Livers, Lungs, Kidneys, Calves brains, or any other entrail, and afterwards gaze on little particles of them through a microscope, and whatever false appearances are glanced into their eyes, these to obtrude to the World in Print, to no other end, than to beget a belief in people, that they who have so profoundly dived into the bottomless pores of the parts, must undeniably be skilled in curing their distempers; whereas those pretended Anatomical Physitians, who have so belabour'd, and tortur'd the particular parts, are generally the least knowing in the whole body of Anatomy; and the Situation,

Connexion, and Action of the parts. On the other hand, there is ſcarce any Phyſitian, who hath had a due education beyond Sea, but is abundantly more knowing (even beyond what is neceſſary) in the *Anatomy* of all the parts of the body of man, than any of theſe particular pretenders.

§ 3. I would enqure, what doth it ſignify to aſſert, that all Muſcles have two bellies, or are biventered? Which is falſe, and the erroneous appearance proceeded, either from over-boyling the Dogs Muſcles (and then many more Bellies might have appeared) or was occaſioned by diſſecting an old withered Curr, whoſe Muſcles are generally full of wrinckles, which might have been taken for ſo many *venters* of Muſcels by ſuch an Anatomiſt.

And

And what doth it import, to lay claim to the invention of Transfusion of Sheeps bloud into the Veins of a Man (though discovered long before) or to measure what proportion of bloud passeth the Heart in a quarter of an hour? Which computation must likewise prove false, in regard the blood doth not always pass equally, and some men abound in blood much more than others.

My opinion is, that the Studying the Anatomy of all the parts of the body, as much as is necessary, the being well grounded in the Institutes of Physick, Surgery, Pharmacy, and Chymistry, and the frequenting Hospitals abroad under the conduct of experienced Professors, to manuduct him as it were into Practice; this I say, would have been a

way much more honeſt, and ingenious, than by a ſpecious pretence in Anatomy, (being very deficient in the other parts of Phyſick) to enſnare and decoy the unwary vulgar, and others, to defraud them of their money, and too oft through unskilfulneſs to ruine their Health, deſtroy their bodies, and at laſt whirl 'em out of their lives. And yet to my great amazement, with ſatisfaction to their Friends and Viſiters, imagining that their death was inevitable, ſince the Anatomical Doctor was here concerned, (though) if at the ſame time, a real accompliſht Phyſician had procured their Recovery, it would have been judged a Diſtemper eaſily curable; ſo that you may hereby diſcern, ſome Phyſicians get a greater reputation by killing, than others by curing.

But

But this ſhall be evidently proved to you, in the progreſs of this diſcourſe, where I ſhall particularly inſtance the dangerous and unwarrantable methods of Phyſick now in uſe.

CHAP. III.

Of the fraudulent pretext of Anatomy by a moſt unskillful Surgeon, obtruded to the vulgar. Barbarous practice and errors in Surgery.

§ 1. AND ſince the knack has proved ſo ſucceſsful to theſe *Trap* Phyſitians, or *Pſeudomedici*, ſome Surgeons have taken the ſcent, and fallen into the ſame path, of which Herd, one who keeps his aboad at a City called *Paris*, finding himſelf ranckt in the Reer among the meaneſt of his faculty (and that

deservedly, as deriving his chief Talent only from a Cubbe in a Spittle, and not from Practice in Campanes or Naval services, as he ought to have done) by proclaiming himself in all companies an Anatomist of Rats, Mice, Dogs, and Cats, insinuated into the phancies of the senceless Rabble this erroneous consequence, that he can best dress wounds, set bones, take off Legs, cure Claps, and cut the Stone, that knows the Fabrick of the Joynts, Situation of the Entrails, and the ramifications of the Nerves, Arteries and Veins, so that now he is advanced to be the Bell-weather, I should have said carries the Bell before all the Fraternity; among whom a man must look with a Candle and Lanthorn to find one more ignorant and less skilful; for sure I am, there is not

not a Hangman in Foraign parts, but knows the ſtructure of the joynts as perfectly as the Gallows; there is ſcarce a Butcher that deals in Hogs-fleſh, but is moſt exquiſit in the Situation of the Entrails; and for the Figure and poſition of the Muſcels, and the diſſemination of the Veins & Arteries, Painters are excellently skill'd in; now muſt it needs follow among theſe three Anatomiſts, that the Hangman is the beſt Bone-ſetter, the Butcher the beſt Wound-healer, and the Painter the beſt bleeder, and opener of Impoſthumes?

§ 2. But ſince the Pariſian vulgar from ſuch erroneous premiſſes draws ſo falſe a concluſion, I do pretend to conduct them into a better ſort of reaſoning, thereby to divert them from following a Bell-weather Surgeon to his Slaughter-houſe. Ana-

Anatomy is no further neceſſary to a Surgeon, then the knowledge of the nature of wood to a Carpenter, or of Stone to a Stone-cutter; Therefore the Situation and Figure of the Bowels, the ramifications of the Veſſels, and the poſition of the Muſcules being well underſtood by a Surgeon, is of abſolute neceſſity, and what further progreſs he is pleaſed to make in that ſcience, as it is to him ornamental only; ſo it cuts off from that time, which ought to be imploy'd. 1 In knowing the Nature, kinds, cauſes and ſigns of wounds, Ulcers, Tumors, Impoſthumes, Fractures, Diſlocations. *&c*, And 2. In reading the Practical Obſervations of the moſt Famed Surgeons, as thoſe of *Fabritius Hildanus*, *Felix Wurtz*, *Sculletus*, and many others. 3. In knowing all or moſt Chyrugical Inſtru-

Instruments, and their uses, the numerous sorts of Bandages, Oyls, Unguents, Plaisters, Cataplasms, the various dressings, *&c.* 4. And chiefly, in habituating himself to a dexterity in making use of all the most necessary Chyrugical Instruments, in the application of of all external Medicines, Bandages, and Dressings, and in the reposing of Fractures, and Dislocations; and from this Fourth particular (intimating all the kinds of Manual Operations in reference to the external Diseases of Man) it is the name of a Chyrurgion (Τῆς χειρὸς ἔργον . or manual operation) is properly derived, being the very summary of Chyrugery, and whence he doth principally intitle himself to his profession. To this last he is to arrive, by the instruction and example of his own, and several

ral other good Maſters; by ſerving in ſeveral Hoſpitals at home and abroad, where the rareſt of caſes may occur; and by his own practice in Armies, or Fleets at Sea. And after all, this cannot be attained without a natural Sagacity in his mind, and an aptneſs and natural diſpoſition in his Hands. How few good Surgeons there are to be found, may eaſily be judged by what is premiſed; yet it is very propable, there are more in *England*, than elſewhere.

§ 3. I have here laid down a meaſure, by which we may ſoon fathom this *Bell-weather*, and where in the concluſion he will ſcarce appear, to be ſo much as the half quarter of a Surgeon; ſo that this Anatomical device can be termed nothing but a decoy, Fraud, or cheat upon the *deceptile*

le vulgus. Who poſſibly may reply *Volenti non fit injuria*; whereunto muſt be re-joyn'd, *decipiatur ergo vulgus.*

§ 4. He that could never arrive to ſo much dexterity of hand, to manage a Lancet, or to a proportion of Judgment to direct him, how deep and how long the Orifice is to be in the opening a Vein, can never by men of ſence be determined fit, to uſe the Knife in cutting the Stone, amputating of Members, opening Impoſthumes in difficult places, and in performing many other ſubtiler operations; certainly ſuch a one, who hath ſo often failed in a piece of the little Surgery, as Phlebotomy, practiſed with ſucceſs by every Barbers Boy, and Surgery-woman, cannot pretend ſo much to the name of a Manual Operator, as a Farrier, a Cow-leech, or a Sow-gelder. § 5.

§ 5. To say such a man is a very good Surgeon, but he cannot bleed well, is as much nonsence, as to tell me, such a one is a very good Painter, but draws his stroaks crooked; and indeed there be many crooked arms to be seen at this day, that were occasion'd by an ill stroak of this Bell-weathers Lancet; among the rest that were husht and stifled, two instances could not be kept from the ears and eyes of the publick; the one was a largely Tumefied Arm of a Gentleman of the Law, accompanied with in-expressible pain, Feaver, upon this several Imposthumations, a Gangrene, and Putrid sordid Ulcers, which required deep Scarifications, Cutting, Slashing, besides a vast expence of money distributed among those, that were called in as Assistants, the

torture

torture endured for three or four months, and a ſerious debate at laſt about cutting off his Arm; and all this occaſion'd by the unskilful puncturing the Median Vein, together with the Tendon of the *Biceps Muſcul* near it; which error he would not have eſcaped, had he uſed the ridiculous blunt-ſided Lancet of an Anatomical Doctor, unleſs the point had been blunt likewiſe; and then how it is to be uſed, I know not. *Sit ut ſit*; The Ulcers were incarn'd, and cicatriz'd at laſt, but not without leaving ſo ill an impreſſion, and ſo great weakneſs on the Bowels, by gleets ſuck'd into the circulating maſs, that in ſome time after they were incapable of reſiſting a ſmall Feavor, that gave him a traverſe into the other Hemiſphere; But it was after a year and a day. However

ever that expreſſion might very well have been forborn, ſince there appear'd no premeditated malice in the Surgeon, unleſs you will ſuppoſe malice in præ-deſigning getting of money, by the cure of the former: or in another caſe, by a forcible perſuaſion of a Patient to be cut of the Stone, on purpoſe for the gaining of twenty Piſtols or Guineys. The Operation was performed upon the Staff, (that is, with the *Apparatus major*) the Knife forced into the membranous part of the Bladder, too high by an inch, the lower part, which is interſperſed with carnous Fibres, being the proper place;) but no Stone was to be found in this Quarry; however a Gangrene ſurvenes upon the wound, and the party was bubbl'd out of his Life. The Carcaſs being open'd,

a Calloſity was diſcovered near the *Sphincter*, where the *Catheter* commonly ſtopped, which was one imaginary ſign of the Stone, and the other a difficulty, and a partial ſuppreſſion of Urin upon a violent Cold, throwing Humours to the Bladder, too much weakned by frequent hurts, received from being Probed by the *Catheter*, whence alſo the calloſity proceeded. This Narrative to me ſavours of ignorance in the Speculative, unskilfulneſs in the Practick, and Avarice in the Mind, (*viz.*) of adding twenty Piſtols to his Patrimony; which is *Vivitur Ingenio.*

§ 6. It was not a miſchance, which is meerly fortuitous and extraordinary, but a continuation of his unskilfulneſs, that attended the diſmal and barbarous *Lithotomy*, or cutting the Stone

on

on a Child of the Steward belonging to the Duke of [illegible] who within few days with miserable out-cries and tortures left this World, without leaving any visible cause in his Bladder, for which he was thus mangled; however here was another addition of twenty Pistols more. A bundance of these examples can be produced; but what is this to the stabbing the Knife into the *Perinæon*, and wholly missing the Bladder, and then by repeating his stroak once or twice, to cause a mortal wound?

§7. Can it be termed any thing but the most Butcherly unskilfulness, to cut a young Noble man, and that (if I am not misinformed, therefore will not be positive) upon the gripe too, and leave an Ulcer, that turn'd into a *Fistula*, whence to this hour

hour a constant dribbling doth follow him?

§ 8. Another part of this Operation is the extracting the Stone, wherein his errour is as obvious, breaking the Stone in the Bladder, lacerating those tender membranous parts in the extraction, and leaving pieces behind, whence the pains have afterwards accrew'd greater than before, the Stone being become angular, and in a short interval augmented to its former bigness.

The total is, that I cannot observe, but four in five do miscarry, and sometimes the whole number.

§ 9. The Venereal practice is another considerable branch of his Chyrurgical exercise, where if we track him, we shall find a great number of Gentlemen, bestowing curses upon him, for running

running them into the *Pox*, from very insignificant *Gonorrhea's*, *Buboes*, and *Shankers*,

§ 10. The most manifest errour in the least of these accidents (though the consequence is no less than a tedious long Cure, a *Fistula*, *Pox*, or too oft loss of life) is committed in his opening a Venereal *Bubo*, when the one part is scarce soft, and suppurated; and the other hard, and in-digested; the reason is obvious, and contained in this Maxime, *Pus generat Pus*, *Matter Begets Matter*. Like unto an Apple, that's partly rotten, where, if the rotten is suffered to continue, in a short time converts the whole Apple into a rotten substance; but being separated, the remainder is much longer rotting: And by the same reason, or maxime above-mentioned,

tioned, it appears, that a Cataplaſm of rotten Apples mixt with boil'd Onions, is a very excellent ſuppurative.

§ 11. This is not all, the Orifice he made ſo large, that it extended from one ſide of the *Bubo*, to the other, giving the Taylors reaſon for it, that he loved to ſee his work before him. But what followes? The cold nitrous Air entring, hardneth the remaining immaturated part like to a Stone, putrefieth, the ſoft moiſt ſubſtance of the Glanduls under-neath, beſides their being the Sinck of the Bowels, and conſequently ſubject to receive the putrid noxious humors, that are thrown down from them, no part of the body being more tender, and apt to putrefy, than Glanduls. Of neceſſity this Ulcer was to be kept open, until the fore-men-

mentioned hardneſs was converted into Matter, whilſt in the *interim*, Cataracts of Humours were thrown down, by which turning into a corrupt matter, and *Sordes*, all the tender fleſh was devour'd, the little white Veſſels of the Glanduls corroded, and the great Veins expos'd to view; which muſt prove very dangerous. In fine in ſpight of all Purges, Vomits, Salivations, and other Revulſions, three quarters of a year ſcarce accompliſht a cicatrization, without leaving a *Fiſtula*, and a continual gleet. This and many more which I have ſeen, might in four days, or ſomewhat longer, after a compleat ſuppuration, have been brought to a ſafe and ſound cicatrize. But then our Anatomical Spark would have failed an opportunity, of amplifying his Stock with thirty

Thirty or Forty Pistols or Guineys.

§ 12. The Objection is futil, implying in the case fore-mentioned, that where Matter is lockt up, it makes Caverns, *Sinns*, and *Fistula's*; For as Nature is most potent inwards, so likewise is intent upon her own Preservation, the thicker part of the Matter being better digested, consequently milder, less corosive, and glutinous or slymy, she converts into a membranous substance, by the heat, which is most vigorous within next the flesh, to defend it; and the thinner part that is corroding, acrimonious & ichorous, she protrudes towards the ambient skin, where through its putrid acid Salts it gradually corrodes, and perforates the skin. Hence you may furnish your self with the true reason, why

moſt external Tumours, when turn'd into Impoſthumes, moſt commonly break outwardly, and not one in a Million inwardly.

§ 13. To give you a further inſtance of Natures ſelf preſervation. Suppoſe ſome excrementitious humours (almoſt homogeneous) collected in the breaſt, in a ſhort time by its heat dryeth the circumference of thoſe humours, into a *Coat, or Tunic* (which among Surgeons is called a *Cyſtis*) to preſerve other parts from further annoyance. Now the foreſaid humours cannot be converted into Matter, becauſe they are in a manner homogeneous, and ſo Nature ſecures them from doing any further hurt, by locking them up in a *Cyſtis*: Thus a *Steatoma*, *meliceris*, and *Atheroma* are engendred.

§ 14.

§ 14. True it is, where the Air entring in at the Orifice of an Impostume, or hollow Ulcer, shall have putrefy'd or corrupted the appelling humours in the most remote part of the said Ulcer, or Impostume, into an acrimonious and corroding *Pus*, by keeping it open too long, or by applying Medicines, that are ineffectual, contrary, or putrefying and unctuous, or by negligence in dressing, or by unskilfulness in compresses and bandage, there it's absolutely requisite, the Orifice should be enlarged, or another made, that's near the cavern, where Matter may lurk, to the end that the said Matter may be deterged, and the vitiated temperament of that part corrected; unless he is skill'd in Injections, that are proper, or other Medicines, whose

ſteem may reach, and penetrate to the moſt retired and abſcond cunicle of an Ulcer; for ſuch Medicines there are.

Another Obſervation of great importance is, that all Ulcers near Glanduls, by being kept open too long, turn Cancerous, and oft times incurable.

Tumors collected in a cold part, as ſuppoſe about the Tonſils, or any other Glanduls, and tending to ſuppuration, if opened never ſo little too early, though they ſeem ſufficiently abſterged, and afterwards conſolidated, yet they are very apt to be recollected, and appear again about the ſame ſeaſon the year following, and this for ſeveral years ſucceſſively; becauſe there was ſome ſmall part of the humour left indigeſted, and hardned (by the nitrous Air entring at the Orifice

Orifice,) which afterwards doth become a Seminary, or Ferment (as others will have it) by length of time converting the appelling humours into its own Nature, whereby at laſt a new Tumour is ingendred: Therefore except ſome great urgency (as ſuffocation) doth indicate apertion by puncture, or inciſion, it's much more adviſable, to give Nature her own time in breaking the ſaid Impoſthume, there being no fear, that by ſuch delay any *Cuniculi* or caverns will be made, the reaſon whereof I have alrea dy given you in the foregoing Paragraphs.

§ 15. As I uſhered in this diſcourſe with an animadverſion of an errour in the little Surgery, *viz.* Phlebotomy, ſo I ſhall conclude it with another of the ſame kind, acted by the *Idem*

Operator, who being ſent for to a Gentleman of Quality, of the T---,-, to open a Vein, pierced his Tool ſo deep, that the Neighbouring Tendon received a conſiderable puncture, which cauſed it immediately to contract it ſelf into the hardneſs and unevenes's of a Cord, attended with a moſt unquiet jactitating *Fever*, and a pain almoſt impatible. I being called to adviſe, what was to be done in this Tragical caſe, was not of opinion, that as the Wound made by a *Scorpion* was to be remedied by applying the ſame *Scorpion* to it; So the ſame Surgeon ought to be continued to heal his own Wounds; But another whoſe knowledge and skill were ſufficiently known to me, was to be imployed, to whom I recommended what external Medicines his Pledgets were

were to be armed with, and what Emplaster to be super-imposed, leaving the application and Bandage to himself, by which means the Patients Arm was perfectly cured in Six or Eight days.

§ 16. The occasion of this untoward bleeding, was the distorting of the Vein by the Bandage towards the Tendon, so that they lay as it were Perpendiculars; whereas had the Vein here by the Ligature been drawn a little from the Tendon, a Blind man could not have acted the least mischief. Now I hope you are convinced, that a pretence to *Anatomy* is a meer Decoy, Trap, Delusion, & Imposture, I shall supersede that Argument, and before I return to the place where I deviated, I will only take off the amaze,

why I ſhould fetch a pretending *Anatomical* Surgeon from *Paris* hither, and thus deſcant upon him, to whoſe Face and Speech I am wholly a Stranger, though not to his ill ſucceſs, and *Male Practice*; all which I do franckly tell you, proceeds only from an innate principle of diſcovering Fallacies and Deceits put upon the vulgar, that have no rule or meaſure to diſtinguiſh a Meteor in Phyſick or Chirurgery from ſuch, that without mutuating from others, are indue'd with all the neceſſary accoutrements of Learning and experience, that are required in an Artiſt.

CHAP. IV.

Of Subtilties used by those of the Conclave, *to promote their Interest*

§ 8. SOme *Physicasters* by reputing themselves *Virtuoso's*, *Mathematicians*, *Philosophers*, and witty *Cracks*, have insinuated this *Enthymeme* to the Commonalty, that therefore they must necessarily arrive to the top of their profession; for since their porous Brain was capable to imbibe such knotty Mysteries, it's not improbale, they might much easier suck up the quintessence of the Art of Medicine. To this Category belonged that famed Doctor of *Norw.* who being Posted away from his House with a Coach and Four

to a Sick Gentleman in the Countrey, an unhappy gawdy *Butterfly* thwarted the Coach, upon which a halt was made, and the Doctor with the assistance of the Coach-driver, hunted so long, untill they had him under the broad brimm'd Beaver. Here an *harangue* was to be made to his conducting Auditor upon the admirable Structure, Shape, Organs, and colours of the *Butterfly*, particularly upon the transparent yellow, of which colour a Cap would better have fitted him than the black Velvet one. The Butter-fly being cag'd up in a Box, and reserv'd to a further consideration, the Journey was pursu'd, at the end whereof the Doctor found the Patient just expir'd of a *Syncopal*-fit, and the new Widow accosting him with the information, *That her dear Husband*

Husband had paſſed through many of them by the help of a Cordial, and ſo probably might this, had ſhe not, wretched Creature as ſhe was! expected his coming to preſcribe another. But whether the Doctor, beſides the Reprimend, and the want of his *Soffrum*, had the Juſtice done him, to be ſent home on foot, I know not.

§ 2. But the induſtrious Craft moſt in uſe among the Pedantry of Phyſicians, is the ſending forth of Emiſſaries, that are in acquaintance with any of Note, whoſe misfortune it is to lie under a main courſe preſcribed by others. To theſe is to be intimated, that ſuch a Doctor (meaning him from whom they have their Credentials) hath in a very ſhort interval cur'd ſuch and ſuch of the ſame Diſtemper; an *argumentum ad hominem* to the Patient,

ent, who thereupon with much impatience expects the new Doctor, by whom several slie *Items* are given of mistakes committed by his former Physick-man. Now the new Broom is to sweep clean those chinks and corners, which the other never took notice of; and therefore, upon revolving in mind, what hath been hitherto exhibited by his Predecessor without effect, concludes, that remedies contrary to the former must necessarily operate some alteration or other, and that sometimes with success. A sort of argumentation that carries subtilty in it. There is now nothing remaining, but the charming the Patients fancy to a firm belief and confidence of the intended great work, in these terms; *Sir, were I to take a Lease of an Estate upon Your Life, I would*

would proceed ſo and ſo, and I ſhould not queſtion the injoying it, to the full ſatisfaction of my purchaſe. What Anſwer can this pithy Oration merit leſs from the Patient, than *Good Mr. Doctor, I am ſenſible I have been abuſed too much by ſome, and have ſuffered both in Body and Purſe; but now I am reſolved to put my ſelf wholly into your hands, and follow your Rules ſtrictly: Do with me what you pleaſe, and pray accept of this ſmall Fee, (viz. Five Piſtols.)* All this while here is not a ſyllable of God's aſſiſtance, either by Doctor or Patient.

§ 3. An authentic Copy of a tranſaction of this nature we had four or five years ſince, in the ſickneſs of a chief Magiſtrate of *Paris*, languiſhing under a ſlow Feaver, (*Febris lenta*) ariſing from a Scorbutic Dyſcraſy of the Bloud,

Bloud, and hypochondriack Obſtructions, whence proceeded his frequent ſowr Belchings and Vomitings. Fewer than four or five firſt-rate Phyſicians could not be thought proportionable to anſwer the quality of his Perſon, or the danger of his Diſeaſe. In this Conſult the *Senior* was the Demi-culverin, that made moſt noiſe, and according to whoſe prick'd Song the reſt were to tune their Fiddles, that being no other than the common Method of conſultion. *Aqua Epidemica*, *Paeonie Compoſita*, *Spir. Cornu Cervi*, and *Salis Armoniaci*, being ſomewhat allay'd with *Simple Waters*, and ſweetned with *Syrup of Gillyflowers*, were in this Council determined Salutiferous, and to be repeated for two months, ſometimes interjecting a Milk-Clyſter, and a *Diaſcordium Bolus*,

no

not forgetting the Pearl-Cordial. The Sufferer they found gave good Milk, and therefore theſe *Heroes* fail'd not coming for their Cream morning and evening. The Patient now grown dubious to what ſhoar his *Argo-nautæ* deſigned him, did readily bend his ear to a ſhe-viſiter, that diſplay'd the colours moſt admirably in favour of a *Quidam Doctor*, that cured moſt deſperate Diſeaſes by method and Remedies contrary to the opinion of all others. *Dictum factum*, a Coach brings him immediately, who (by the confederacy of the Female Legate) could, upon examining his Urine and Pulſe, at ſight give him a ſcheme of all his Pains, Symptoms, and Diſtempers, even to the ſurprize of the wealthy Seignior. The Remedies which were too much in vogue among

among the Gang of Phyſicians, he knew full well, could be no other than hot burning Cordials, ſuch as plague Water, Spirit of *Harts-Horn*, and that choaking, ſtinking Spirit of Piſs. Theſe had inflamed and ſharpned his Bloud, tumbled and ruffled his Spirits, and nouriſht his Diſtemper; But be aſſured Sir, I will cure you in as ſhort a time, as I did Mr. ſuch, and ſuch, who had been ill handled in the ſame Diſtemper; Therefore draw back your Curtains, throw off the Blanckets, and ſet open the Windows, you want Air, you are ſtiffled; clear the Table of all thoſe Viols and Galley-pots; your Bloud needs Ventilation, Contemperation, and Dulciſication; your Spirits muſt be quieted, ſmoothed, and allayed. Here obſerve, the courſe is ſteered

red diametrically contrary, heating Medicines are to be changed for coolers, *Alcalies* for *Acides*, and exalters of the *Sulphur* of the Bloud for *Narcotics*.

Instead of those fiery Comforters, I do recommend *Pippin*, or a *Lemon-Posset*, and a delicious Tincture of *Roses*; take sometimes a draught of the one, and sometimes of the other; every second night drink two or three Spoonfuls of this appeasing Cordial upon going to Bed, it will Compose you to rest, and allay the tumult of your Spirits. The issue proved successful. His Vomiting was repelled, his drought extinguisht, Appetite restored, and strengh so recovered, that in a Fortnight the dying *Testator* was congratulated in the Streets by those, that accidently met him, of his wonderful retrieve

out

out of the Jaws of *Orcus*. But it's to be remarqued, that this courſe was firſt intimated by one Major *W.* and privately carried to the Dr. who did not want craft to make it his own, and by ſome ſly alteration wholly appropriate it to his particular invention, which occaſioned the old Gentleman to deify him in his Calender, and not only forced him upon all his ſick acquaintance, but would ſend ſome one or other of his Domeſticks to any afflicted with Diſtempers, where he conceived the Authority of his name might prevail, though too many never ſurvived the appointed minute to render his Worſhip their due acknowledgement for his over-officious care. So that it's evident, that the rule of contraries in his caſe was only fortuitous and

and empirical to his *Medico*, which without all peradventure to a good Physician would have been of choise, and rational election; though such a transition as it is rarely to be used, so a more than ordinary caution and prudence is to be observed by such, that shall have occasion to imitate it.

§ 4. Those, who shall have listed themselves in the service of the great God, and by assuming Orders, distinguish themselves from the laity, exercising that most honourable Function, by Praying, Preaching, and their exemplary Life, and Conversation, to the glory of their great Master, and the saving of Souls from perdition; Those I say that shall do this only for a time, until they have subdu'd the Hearts and Inclinations of all, or most

of

of their Parishoners to their own Service and Devotion, then out of I know not what pretended scruple of Conscience, shall out of avarice prove Renegadoes (*Scelus horrendum!*) from the Divine Ministry to the exercise of Physick, in expectation of having all their Auditors to be their Patients, are of all mankind to be abominated, as being wholly incapable to arrive to the least competency in that Art, where so long Study and Experience are required. And certainly those that make use of such a *Renegado* Physician, upon a sentiment, that God Almighty will give a peculiar Blessing to the endeavours of his *quondam* Servant, who in reality appears to be a meer Athiest, make a false conclusion, since Divine Justice cannot be supposed, to return

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any other than malediction, and confusion upon the undertakings of all such, that shall exchange his Eternal Celestial Reward for a Transitory Worldly Salary.

§ 5. If you look for a plain demonstration of the preceding Paragraph, behold here is one out of many. A *Renegade* Physician in the Patrowl of his officious Visits, drops into the House of a noted *Painter*, who upon the usual Compliment of, *how does your Husband?* was thankfully answered by the Wife, he had been attacked by an *Ague*, but at present his fits were so much abated by the benefit of Nature, (a gentle looseness of three or four Stools a day, carrying off the humour as she thought.) that they were scarce perceptible. Here in the declination of the Disease, thought the

the *Renegade*, was an opportunity of getting Reputation, and therefore in imitation of the *Serpent* [illegible] *Geneſis*, ſeduces the woman into the opinion, that the *Ague*-fits would ſoon re-aſſume their former vigour, unleſs ſome proper Remedy was taken, wholly to extirpate them, and that ſuch a Secret he was Maſter of, which in the time of a *Hixius Doxius*, did infalibly Cure all intermittent *Feavers*. Theſe words falling with ſuch a zeal from the counterfeit holy man, induced the woman (on whom as on all others, the *Imperative mood* doth devolve, during the *Inter-regnum* of the Husbands ſickneſs) to uſe her coercive power upon her ſick Painter, who muſt and ſhould take, whatever he preſcribed. Six Doſes of the *Jeſuits Powder* formed into Pills,

were

were mark'd down to be swallowed, Eight Pellets every four hours. The second exhibition dammed up his Looseness, and consequently the Fits were raised to a higher pitch than ever. Notwithstanding the remaining Doses were advised with a *continuando*, which stopping all the avenues of Nature, and forcing those excrementitious humours, that Nature before had separated, and thrown to the Guts, into the great Vessels, the intermittent was now turned into a continual *Feaver*, attended with a great drought, black Tongue, *delirium*, low Pulse, *&c.* This boistrous Hurricane threatning nothing but Shipwrack of the Decumbents life, and the Reputation of the *Revolted Divine*: to save the latter, he calls in the great Warden of the Faculty,

culty, who to recompence the curteſie the *Renegade* had done him, in giving him the occaſion of getting a *Piſtol-Fee*, could do no leſs, then on the ſpot immediately to naturalize his ſpurious Practice into Legitimate, by declaring, that what had been directed by that worthy Phyſician, nothing could be better, nothing more proper. Now the Phyſick Doctor having received Pardon and Abſolution from the *Papa Medicorum*, both agree in a conſult to give the Patient the laſt Unction by their joynt-preſcription of Cordials, and the *Diaſinapios* gargle; (by this you know who was Pope) to diſimbogue his Throat, that was cram'd up with tough viſcous humours, forced up by the *Panacæan* Bark; though with a *non obſtante*, in two or three days

days the sufferer bids 'em both *Buenas noches.* This was a scene so Tragical, that the poor Painter never yet had expressed upon Canvas, and less dream'd, he should have been the principal Actor on the Physicians *Theatre.*

§ 6. Can it be imagined, that one who had for several years mounted the Pulpit, should to increase his Fame in Physick, be guilty of so palpable an Imposture, as to assert publickly, that by giving six grains of *Salt* of *Amber*, he had caused a Dropsical Patient to piss the measure of a Kilderkin? In short, *libera nos* from those, that Practice Physick *in Nomine Domini.*

CHAP. V.

Of false Methods of Physick in malign Feavers, *great and* Small Pox.

§ 1. THe answer *Capivac* made to his *Polonian* Scholar, demanding his secrets in Physick, that he should read his Method, and then he would have his secrets, is by many a Drone drawn into such consequence, that he conceives himself abundantly Doctorated, when he shall have muzzled some few months in the Institutes of Physick, wherein the *Methodus Medendi* is that part, which puffs him up, and makes his fingers itch, to be doing with the unfortunate Sick, that shall become his first Patients.

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As then, so ever after he is strongly opinionated, that the Method of applying those inconsiderable stumps of Medicines and Remedies, decipher'd in his *Fernelius* or *Sennertus*, is the Crown of the work, which must, and will advance him to be the *Archiater* of the Town. It is in this, that one Fool doth value himself above the other, because his Method is different, and consequently in his opiniatreness better. Hereof I will give you a taste, that must necessarily dis-relish all ingenious Palates. The received Method of curing continual putrid Feavers, which pleads an antiquity of above two thousand years, was not long since not so little scorned by a Physician of the faculty, as his newly invented one much extalled, and the imitation re-

commended to all others, though by me no leſs admired, for not killing the Patient, being attenedd with a continual *Feaver* in the third climacterick of his age, whoſe ſymptoms, as a *Delirium*, very black Tongue, inſatiable drought, and broyling heat, ſpoke it ſufficiently malignant. The Morning after bleeding, our *Pariſian Doctor* empties him with a Purge of *Decoct ſenæ. Ger.* and *Man.* Next day after his Devotion at *Maſs*, upon his viſit finding him worſe, interpreted by him to happen, becauſe he was not ſufficiently emptied, immediately cauſed him to ſwallow the ſame Potion with an addition; Still worſe and worſe, notwithſtanding repeats the ſame Purgative ſix or eight Mornings ſucceſſively; All his Symptoms perſiſted in the ſame tenure

tenure of Malignity, until the Dr. had given over Purging, and then much ado abated, and at last the *Sufferer* recovered.

§ 2. The Moral this Methodist abstracts from the preceding management, was, that Quotidian Purges are *adequate* Remedies of malignant continual *Feavers*; though by me contrary wise constructed, *viz.* That those dayly evacuations raised the ebullition of the Bloud, hindred the digestion of humours, prevented the transpiration of the fuliginous malignant *Salts* through the Pores, enraged the vital and animal Spirits, and were the sole cause that obstructed the Cure: a tendency whereunto did not appear before the *Alexandrian Carthartick* was omitted. This young man had more than *Hercules* in

his Nature, that could at once thus ſtruggle with two enemies, the *Feaver*, and thoſe Purges; and if any thing is properly termed a Phyſicians trying of Skill, Experiments, tricks, or *Impune ludere de corio humano*, this was. And if this be *Methodus medendi*, I deſire to know of Mr. Dr. what is the *Methodus occidendi?* However not to rob him of the honour of the firſt Inventor, I muſt do him Juſtice, in Recording, that it was he, who was firſt Author of exhibiting *Mercury* in the Morning, and *Diacodium* at Night againſt Hyſteric vapours; which Method did more than anſwer his expectation, by raiſing a Salivation ſeveral days after.

§ 3. But I would have this Noble Doctor not be ſo arrogant, as to engroſs all new Methods to him-

himself, since there are others of his Brethren of the faculty of *Paris*, who make much more noise than himself, particularly the *Doctor of Contraries*, who with *Opium* and *Jesuits-Powder* shall make more various sorts of passes at Diseases, than ever any *Roman* Gladiator with his Weapon; and these shall be hits, and do execution. As for instance, if the Doctor is applyed unto, for his assistance against a continual *Feaver*, according to his last good or ill success in the like case, gives his direction for bleeding, or omits it; then with an unparalell'd assurance makes at the Distemper with an ample Dose of the *Jesuits-Powder*, pursuing this fierce on-set with a fresh supply of the same Bark every fourth hour; And finding the fiery adversary provoked, produces his

other Champion (*Opium*) to encounter him, ſo between theſe two *Bravo's* frail Nature doth too oft lie down, and yield, and the Patient is brought to his *ultimum vale.*

§ 4. The *Small Pox*, (a Diſtemper ſo unaccountable to moſt Phyſicians, and therefore Empirically treated, whence Nurſes do equally vie with their Worſhips in the Cure) is by this *Generaliſſimo* (contrary to all ſence and experience) countermined with Spirit of *Vitriol* and *Opium*, by which beyond all others he is infallible in procuring an *Euthanaſia.* Good God, how the Univerſities do rob the Plough! But *a propos*, let me make an offer to this grand Miniſter of Medicine, if his humour holds of making purchaſes upon the lives of his Patients, I will *bona fide* for

for one years purchase, sell him Annuities upon the lives of all (or none; for some Natures are so robust, that nothing can subdue, and therefore some few may escape) he shall treat with the Bark and *Opium* in continual *Feavers*, and with *Spirit of Vitriol* and *Laudanum liquidum* in the *Small Pox.*

§ 5. Ships cannot be Steered so many various and contrary courses by one Wind, as Physicians tumble and toss the same Diseases by this single part of Medicine, called *Method.* So here we have another of a bouncing Fame, that ordered cooling Juleps for a young Lady his very near Neighbour, until the *Small Pox* budded forth, then bleeds her the day before she expired, and commands to be given 60 drops of Spirits of *Harts-*

horn, one hour, and ſixty drops of Spirits of *Sal Armoniac* the other hour, and ſo *de hora in horam* to be continued in a few ſpoonfuls of a very brisk Cordial. This Method was perſiſted in, until ſhe died with ſome of the Cordial in her Mouth. In caſe of this Nature, I ſhould prefer the counſel of *Celſus*, *That it is better to let a Patient die, than to kill him.*

§ 6. The attendant that exhibited the Drops, gave me this account, and propably to make the number of Drops ſeem more prodigious, might expreſs ten or twelve Drops in a Doſe more than what was given; however, it was a vaſt quantity. And the *Catholick* Apothecary, to huſh the matter, kept the Receipts ſo cloſe, that a view could not be purchaſed at any rate. The bleeding

ding I presume was advised to stop the *Hæmorrhage* at the Nose, and so two Taps set running at once, must soon exhaust the tender Cask.

§ 7. It was an undaunted boldness of Method, that lately inspired another Physick Doctor, to give his Patient three or four Gobbets a day, each mixt with Sixty, sometimes Seventy, sometimes Eighty, and sometimes Ninety Grains of *Mercury Sublimate dulcis*, and these reiterated, until eight or nine Ounces of *Mercury* was swallowed. It's remarkable, that here was an half ounce, five, and six Drams, that is three hundred and sixty Grains of *Mercury Sublimate Dulcifyed*, or prepared *Quick-silver*, taken each four and twenty hours.

But I believe, your ears itch to hear, for what it was the *Suffe-*

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rer was condemned to this Penance, and what became of him, being thus tortured by the Phyſick *Inquiſition.* His crime was getting a ſmall *Shanker*, which a Surgeons Boy had unskilfully cicatrized, without Purging him more than once or twice. Four or five months were ſcarce elaps'd, but the malignity is mounted up Stairs, and daubs his eye-brows, and hairy ſcalp with cruſty Scabs, being coverlids to little Ulcers underneath them; a while after the ſinful Diſtemper takes a carreer downwards, and there on the lower part of the *tibia*, intrenches within a circumvallation leſs than a Crown piece, mining into the Bone night and day, and cauſing a moſt exquiſite pain, eſpecially nocturnal; then a Coach-keeping Apothecary takes him

to

to task, and with Pill and Diet continued for a month or six weeks, removes all but the shin pain, where I should have told you, a *Node* was risen. After this, the Coach-keeper delivers the Patient up into the hands of the fore-mentioned *Dottissimo & Expertissimo Medico delli incurabili*, who leads him a dance of *Mercury*. What new steps and Coupees the Doctor made in this Courant *laverole*, I have already given you a Breviate. Nothing remains, but to acquaint you with the intended burden of the Song, and that was by raising a Salivation, to cast out the *Beelzebub*. Know therefore, that the *Mercury* did not come out at his Bung-hole, for he seldom had more than one natural Stool, as they call it, and some days had none; neither did the Patient

sali-

ſalivate. If you enquire then, what became of the *Mercury*, the Doctor tells you, it made its *exit per poros cutis*; this is *quaſi vero* indeed. The truth is, he did not ſalivate a ſalivable *Lympha*, as moſt do, but inſtead thereof he voided a pint, and a pint and half a day of coagulated or clouted bloud, and ſometimes long ſtinking ragged ropes of ſincere Bloud; but as I ſaid before, no *Lymph*, either thin, ſlymy, or ropy, ſo that a Gallon and half, or two Gallons of Bloud was forced out of his Throat, and his Jaws. The Surgeon who underſtood the affair much better, and in my opinion may deſervedly be rank'd among the moſt expert and knowing of this age, ſteps in between, and very modeſtly offers himſelf a Mediator between the Doctor and Patient,

and

and by undeniable arguments reduces the Doctor to reason, and thereby to a Truce; of which the chief Article was, that for the space of a month or six weeks he would desist all acts of hostility, and for that time leave off his *Mercurial* Bombs. In the *Interim*, the *Sufferer* was to gather his forces out of a nourishing Dyet, and then by mutual agreement the War was to commence again; But so it happened, that I was consulted before the expiration of the term limited, and upon a full rehearsal of all transactions, I found that the Coach-keeper had pusht on the point so far, that here was no Salivation necessary; which had it been continued *ad infinitum*, could never have scaled or scraped the Shinbone, and therefore a Caustick was agreed to be applyed, to

arrive

arrive to the intention just be-fore-mentioned, and a Com-pound *Sarsa* Drink prescribed to be mixt with equal parts of boil'd Milk, to drink thrice a day, *Horis Medicis*. Brevity obliges me, not to tell you, how this Salivation, (had it been requisite) was to have been managed with less, than the twentieth part of *Dulcis*. This is not all, here is a *sceleton* indeed survived the *Mercurial* Wars, and I must al-low, that so great an impression and weakness is left upon his Bowels, that their tone and strength will not be recovered, until the *Resurrection*. By this advice I am almost assured, I have *Clenched* the Nail on the other side. But the quantity of *Mercury* given in a Venereal case, bears no proportion to those vast Doses of *Jesuits-Powder*, our

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Excellentissimo gives in continual *Feavers*, or numerous drops of *Laudanum Opiatum Liquidum* in those, and most other Distempers.

CHAP. VI.

Of the Bold and Fatal Practices of the Conclave.

§1. UPon those, that lay so weighty a stress on their Opiniator *Methods*, ought to be imposed a Voyage to *Russia*, there to exercise their *Galenicisms* upon the *Boyars*, and others of their next subordinate quality, who receive Physick from the hands of their *Medico's* upon no other condition or terms, than if the Pills, Potions, Powders, and Bleedings, have not the pretended success, those that

that adviſed them, are to juſtifie the rationality and experience of them upon their own Bodies, in a double proportion; As thus; a NoblePatient having by three or four Bleedings received a palpable prejudice, or poſſibly his untimely diſpatches to the other World, the adviſing Phyſician for a puniſhment of his unwarrantable and unskilful raſhneſs, is to be blooded ſix or eight times; or if by a plenary Purge he ſhould happen to eradicate the Diſeaſe and abounding humours, together with the Life and Soul of the Patient, the Phyſician is obliged to ſwallow down double the quantity of the Purge, which if he ſurvives, he expiates his crime, and juſtifies his practice at the coſt of his own Body. I hope that you believe, that thoſe Phy-

Physicians, upon return to their own Countrey, will appear well seasoned with caution, mature deliberation, and conscience, much different from those, whose *Memoires* I have so lately presented you.

§ 2. Had this Justice of *Russia* in any wise awed a Physician of the *Conclave*, he would with much more care and caution have ballanced the force of his Purge, with the strength of the Patient. A wealthy Merchant on *P. H.* unto whom he had prescribed *Senna, Agaric, rad. Asari, Syr. Ros. Sol. de Spin. Cerv.* &c. In a quadruple dose, to what I formerly did use to ordain for him, and whom I had twice recovered out of the hands of three of his Elder Physick Brethren, beyond the purport of their *Prognosticks*, or expectation

tion of his Visiters. So it was, that the Cathartick fore-hinted operated by Vomit, and Stool, beyond the number of a hundred, and being no longer able to sustain the combat, sitting on the Bed-pan, yields his Ghost to him that gave it. Upon my return from the Countrey, where the concern of my own health had detained me a considerable time, I expostulated the matter with the Apothecary (that in my absence had preferred the Physician to this employ) why he had not shewn my Bills, prescribed in a former fit of Sickness, to his *Excellency*, whence he might have taken just measures of the *Idiosyncrasia*, and strength of the Sick person. He readily told me, he had so done, but the Doctor took little notice of them, replying by a particular Method he

he had done greater feats in *Agnes*, than this seemed to require. However the case being irrevocable, it was desired, few words might be made of it, and therefore as you see, I have not made many. But did the publick good so much influence any honest judicious Physician, as to become an *Observator* of such Methodists, and Physick practicers, in the space of a year he might exceed a Volume larger than the *Septuagints*; but then for that term it's necessary he should have a *Sauve garde*, to save his brains from being knockt out.

CHAP. VII.

CHAP. VII.

Concerning the Description of the true Method of Physick, whereby a Physician is distinguish'd from a Quack.

§ 1. BY matter of fact it's made appear, what great deeds are pretended by *Method*; Next let's put to the scrutiny, what wonderful thing this is, and what may be expected from it. The Method of Physick is a rational order of Remedies to be applyed to the body of man, to cure Internal and External Diseases; which consists, first in the knowledge of the Distemper, and cause thereof, the Election or Choice of proper sufficient Remedies, and then reasoning within himself,

self, which Remedy ought to be applyed first, when, and how, which Second, and Third, *&c.* How long each is to be continued, and when the First, Second, or Third is to be changed. So that here you see the *Method of Physick* implyes naturally two particulars; First, the knowing of the Distemper and cause; Secondly, adequate Remedies, that shall remove those Distempers, and their causes. Hence are made these deductions. 1*st.* That Distempers and Remedies are *Relata*, in reference to the *Method* of Physick, the Disease being the *Relatum*, and the Remedy its *Correlatum*. 2*ly.* Since in Logick it is a trite axiome, that *Relata* do mutually constitute and abolish each other (*Relata sese mutuo ponunt & tollunt*) there can be no Method of Physick,

where at the ſame time there is not a Diſeaſe, and a proper adequate Remedy, to Cure that Diſeaſe; and therefore in reſpect of the *Methodus* are inſeparable. *3dly.* There is neceſſary (according to what my deſcription of *Methodus* doth expreſs) a Ratiocination in the Phyſician within himſelf, the reſult whereof makes a practical *Indication*, or concluſion: Thus, This Diſtemper is hot, therefore the Remedy muſt be cooling; it is cauſed by a Plethory, therefore Bleeding is the Remedy; or a Cacochymy, thefore purging is to be adviſed. So that the reaſoning part is nothing elſe, but the apprehending rightly the nature of the Diſeaſe, and collecting thence, what Remedy it naturally doth point at, ſhew, or Indicate; and therefore the Diſeaſe

Diſeaſe, Cauſe, urgent Symptoms, and ſtrength of the Patient, are properly called *Indicantia*, or pointers at Remedies; the Remedies pointed at are termed *Indicata*; and the collecting, concluding, or ſumming them both up is named the *Indication*. 4*ly*. As then the *Methodus Medendi* doth imply the knowledge of all Diſeaſes, Cauſes, Symptoms, and what parts they are inherent in, and likewiſe the knowledge and experience of all Remedies, ſo it doth conſequently comprehend the ſum, and ſubſtance, or total of the whole Art of Phyſick, and is the end and the ultimate point, whereto all the parts of Phyſick do tend, and therein concenter; ſo that only he, that is Maſter and Doctor in the Method of Phyſick, doth alone de-

ſerve the Name and Title of a Real Phyſician; all others that pretend to Phyſick, being Empiricks, Quacks, or Mountebancks.

§. 2. Having briefly and generally thus deſcribed the true meaſure of diſtinguiſhing real from pretended Phyſicians, let us alſo deſcend to ſome Particulars. I am not only of opinion, but poſſibly certain, that notwithſtanding all the deluſions of Anatomy, great Scholarſhip, wonderful parts, Vaunting and Boaſting, the ſeat and cauſes of of moſt Diſeaſes are unknown and miſtaken by the Commonalty of Phyſicians, as I ſhall make evident in another place of this Treatiſe. Wherefore thoſe, which I have Entitled *Methodiſts*, are no other than *Pſeudo-methodici*, as neither underſtanding Diſeaſes nor Remedies,

dies, and consequently neither the *Indicantia*, *Indicata*, nor *Indication*.

CHAP. VIII.

of False Methods, and Methodists:

THey are those False Methodists, who boast, that with *Opium*, & *Jesuits Powder*, they can Cure all Diseases, though instead thereof they either Palliate for a time, or two oft send their Patients to their Ancestors. Neither are they advanced to a much higher form, that imagine ordinary Dispensatories are sufficiently stock'd with Medicines adequate to the Cure of all Diseases, whereas they contain few others, than such as may serve for Vehicles

for greater Medicines, or are only virtuated to remove ſlight ſuperficial Diſtempers. Whence I may juſtly conclude, that among a hundred Phyſicians you ſhall find Ninety five Learned Mountebanks, and poſſibly five Real Phyſicians; which confirms that diſtinction to be truly Logical, that there are two ſorts of Mountebancks, the one Learned, (though God knows, too many of them are very defective even in the School-Diſcipline) and the other Illiterate, who make their ſhew on their Banks or Stages they mount (whence iſſues their Name) or on the Corners of Streets on Poſts, obtruding a thouſand Falſities to the Vulgar, to defraud them; whereas the *Learned Quacks* appear on their Anatomical Theatre, or Coaches, and privately in the Patients Houſes

Houſes Quack their Abilities, that the Diſtempers they find the ſufferer is afflicted with, they have frequently met with in ſuch and ſuch, and do not queſtion to Cure him as well as others; though probably never ſaw the like before, and do as little perform their Promiſe in recovering him, as the others they hinted. Moreover, if one of theſe Learned Empiricks ſhall with a lump of Money be diſmiſt, leaving him to another of the ſame Aſſociation, who ſhall be a moſt confident undertaker alſo, and at the ſame time blame and caſt dirt on his predeceſſor (a Brotherly kindneſs) picking the Patients Pocket dextrouſly, and to prevent a third ſhall not be called upon, to ſuzceed him, from whom he is conſcious to be ſerved, as he did the other, puts

all to the puſh, by either Killing or Curing. Now pray what is all this, but down right Mountebancking in a Learned way? Is their any of them, who doth not pretend, either a ſecret in his Method, or in the Remedies? which I have already Illuſtrated, is *Non-ſenſe*; for there is no Method without Remedies, nor proper Remedies without Method. It is no other than Mountebanking, to adviſe Syrup of Steel to all Chronical Patients, and ſo put their whole ſtreſs upon one Medicine, making that his *Panacæa*, *ſac totum*, *Panchreſton*, and univerſal Remedy: what is become of Method here, whence a Practitioner is ſtiled *Medicus Rationalis*, in oppoſition to an Empirick, that relies wholly upon Experiments, and Secrets, whence ſometimes he Cures,

Cures, but very oft kills, and that for applying his Remedies without reason or method.

§. 2. The courses and Remedies used by most of the *Conclave of Physitians* of *P.* are chiefly these. 1. In acute Distempers, the Jesuits Barck, and *Opium*. 2. In Chronical Diseases, either the Milk Diet. 3. Or the Steel Course, or Purging Mineral, and Mineral Steel-Waters. 4. Or bath-Waters. As for Purging, Glystering, Blistering, and Bleeding, they are fortuitously directed according to Mr. Doctors *Capritio*. 5. The Cordial course; to this *Classis* belongs the Spirit of *Harts-horn*, and the *Spirit* of *Piss* succinated. It is confessed, they do somewhat exceed *les Medecins de trois S.* (*Son, seignè & sena.*) in their number of courses, but not a jot in

their Methods. Now for Physicians who pretend to be *Medici legales dogmatici*, *rationales*, and *Veri Methodici*, to tye their Hands and Pen to only five Spurious Remedies, becauſe they are applyed by them without Method, as you ſhall read hereafter, is as much Mountebanking in their Coaches, as the vending *Orvietan* on a Stage.

CHAP. IX.

CHAP. IX.

Of two ſorts of Mountebanks, viz. *The* Anatomical Theatre-mounter, *and the* Bank-mounter; *together with the Tricks of the former.*

WEre it put to debate, which of theſe two ſorts of *Sharlatans*, viz. The *Anatomical Theatre-mounter*, or the *Orvietan Banck-mounter*, is the greater Impoſtor, it would beyond all peradventure be determined by men of Brains, in favour of the latter, who openly confeſſes, what he is; a Vagabond, that rambles from one Town or Country to another, to divert the People by making Shows, and Sell *Orvietan* for ſix Pence the Tin-Box; if you believe you have over-bought your ſelf,

ſelf, think the *Rary-Show* is almoſt worth it, and ſo the fraud is not much: But on the other hand, the *Anatomical-Quack*, by falſe ſuggeſtions of great Learning, long Experience, and what not, ſecretly and methodically Poiſons your Body, and cuts your Purſe, with a greater confidence than any Pick-Pocket, becauſe he is warranted by Laws, and Priviledges of the *Conclave*. * Therefore there is no ſort of men I look upon with greater contempt, than many *phyſick Doctors*, and do not only abandon ſuch ſort of acquaintance for their *malé* practice, but other ſordid Actions; for certainly if you look for Avarice, Envy, Malice, Pride, Ignorance, Slandering, Backbiting, Flattery, Lying,

* *I mean the Chamber of Phyſ. of Par.*

ing, and Defrauding, you may find it in a *Conclave* Phyſician; Hypocriſie is an inſtrument he manages with incomparable dexterity, the Church-door ſhall no ſooner be opened, but *Ecce* Mr. Doctor, ſitting in the moſt viſible Seat, Grave, Deaf, Dumb, and immoveable, as if an *Apoplexy* of Devotion had ſeized him, out of which his *Apothecary* is to raiſe him, by knocking at half Sermon at his Pew door, to fetch him away poſt to a dying Patient; by which means he draws the Eyes of the whole Congregation after him; but inſtead of going to the pretended Houſe of Viſitation, they both drop into a *Cabaret*, there to paſs the fatigue of a Forenoon *Sunday*. This knack of confederacy is to be repeated ſeveral Dominical days, until it hath made

made an impreſſion on the People, that he is a man of importance, and of great Phyſick buſineſs.

Thus I remember two Phyſicians at *Par.* grew famous; the one being called *Le Sieur de Tattle*, had by frequenting the Convents of all Sects, made a vaſt inroad into the good opinion of the Zealots, and by that means halled in Shoals of Patients, whereof three fourths within his fourty years practice are not to be ſpoken with on this ſide the Moon. The other was the *Sieur Phlegmatique*, known better to moſt men by that Name than any other; In his younger years the dulneſs of his Apprehenſion, the imperfection of his Memory, and the natural ſluggardneſs of his Mind, (all contributing to a very ſlen-

der

der proficiency in his *Latin Grammar*) made a Diagnostick to his Parents, that he was gifted with too little Sense and Eloquence for a Lawyer, too shallow a Memory for a Preacher, and therefore what should they make of him but a Physician, arguing that his heavy dulness would grow up into Gravity, his minute Apprehension would be over sufficient to understand a Disease, and his curtailed Memory would serve well enough to remember a Medicine. Into a Doctor by length of standing he was dubbed, and now to force a Trade of Pulse-feeling and Piss-gazing, he lays his Plot in the Church, where his constant appearance with a broad-brim'd Hat, the little Band, an austere Gravity, and dull Countenance, soon gained him the Title of an

Ho-

Honeſt Conſcientious knowing Phyſician, which Character happily commends him to an Hoſpital, the reputation whereof, how undeſervedly ſoever, brings any man into vogue, as it did alſo him, whom ſucceſſion of time at leaſt creates Father of the Family of Phyſicians, ſtill indeavouring to mimick the part of an Honeſt Conſcientious man, and how far in that he acted the Hypocrite, this ſubſequent narrative of his uncharitableneſs will atteſt, *viz.* a poor woman accoſting him with an Urinal of her ſick Husbands water, and leſt that ſhould puzzle him, doth expreſs particularly all the grievances, complaints, and ſymptoms of the poor labourer, that in this condition was obliged to receive Alms from the Pariſh, being indeed

inca-

incapable of getting his Bread by his Sickneſs. The Doctor having given the round toſs to the Urinal, inſtead of the courteous ſmile due to the Rich for their Fees, frowns on the poor Creature, and asks her, *Whether her Husband had fourty Pound to ſpend on a Phyſician*, ſhe anſwers, *Her Husband was a very poor man*; to this the Doctor replyes, *Woman what do you come to me for then*: However ſhe had a Groat, which was all ſhe had left in the world, and offer'd it to the Doctor for caſting the water, which he had the Conſcience to accept.

After ſo plain and full demonſtration of the inſufficient Education, Ignorance, and perverſe means of *Conclave Phyſicians*, who can blame the *Babylonians* for baniſhing them out of their City,

City, as you may read, *Heredot. lib.* 1. and *Bodinus de republ. p.* 573. gives an account, that *Rome* for the ſpace of ſix hundred years kept out all Phyſicians, which cauſed her to flouriſh in numbers of Healty Subjects, more than ever ſhe did ſince their admiſſion. How little eſteem the *Romans* had for them *Quintilian* tells you, *lib.* 2. *c.* 2. for they would not grant them the priviledge of building their Temple dedicated to *Æſculapius* within the City, but aſſign'd them a mean place out of the Town, whither their Slaves uſed to reſort, *Sueton. in Nerone.* and *Seneca* 3. *de benef. cap.* 24. Neither is it to be doubted, if all other Countries imitated *Rome* in the baniſhing Phyſicians, as is frequently practiced in *Muſcovy*, they would enjoy the fruits of Health

Health by the natural dictates of their reaſon, and experience of familiar remedies, and Diet, to a higher degree, than now they do, in being impoſed upon by *Amethodici* (as *Galen* terms them, and *Pſeudo-medici*; as *Montaigne* in his *Eſſayes* well obſerves *fol.* 780. Of a Sick man being asked by his Phyſician, what operation he found from the Medicines he had given him, he anſwered, *He Sweated Violently. That is well*, quoth the Phyſician: At another time he askes him again, how he had done ſince, he ſaid, *He had felt an extream Coldneſs, and a great ſhaking: That is well*, ſaith the Phyſictan. The third time, he asketh him again, *How he did*, he anſwers, *I find my ſelf to ſwell and ready to burſt, as if I had the Dropſie; That is well again*, cryes

cryes the Physician. Upon this it happened, one of his Domesticks came to inquire of him, how he did: *Indeed my Friend* (saith he) *by being well I die.* This recital doth resemble another, that happened in the next Climate, where an Apothecary conducting a Dropsical Patient to a Physician, he advises to empty him. The Apothecary having given him a Dose of *Jalap*, and not finding the Dropsicals Belly lessened, returns to the Physician, who directs to empty him more, which he did; but soon after the Doctor meetin the Apothecary, asks how his Patient did; the other told him, *He was dead*, then saith the Doctor, *You have emtied him too much.*

This trite Aporism (*viz.* that there is nothing so hurtful or Poison-

Poisonous, be it Spider or Toad, but hath its use) cannot be universal, unless it may comprehend the use of pretended Anatomical Physicians, which indeed is great and necessary in a populous Country, where neither Famine, Pestilence, or War have had any footing for many years. In this Case men would devour one another, the place not being extensive enough to feed all, were it not, that Physicians by their *male* practice prevented the Plethory of Inhabitants. Moreover, they help off with a great quantity of the Manufacture of the Nation, as Mourning-Cloath, Sack and Claret, Crape, Flannen, Drugs and a hundred Commodities more; and imploy thousands of hands, as Coffin and Grave-makers, Clerk, Sexton, Tailors, Shoomakers, and what not. To

To put a concluſion to this ſubject, I ſhall only add; three fourth parts of the World ſpin the thread of their Lives to a greater length, without the help of theſe impoſing Phyſicians, meerly by obſervation of Remedies their Country affords, and applying them according to their natural ſenſe, therein exceeding all other *European* pretenders, the proof whereof *India* manifeſtly gives, in their not only Curing themſelves to a Miracle, but alſo others, that came out of *Europe*, who oft when Phyſicians have left off, are recovered by the *Indians* in a moment. The *Iliac Paſſion* being there an Epidemick Diſeaſe, but much fiercer and infinitely more painful, than what it is here, when a Patient hath been Clyſter'd, and Drench'd by a *Batavia* Phyſician for ſeveral days

days to no purpoſe, his laſt refuge is to ſome Skilful *Indian*, who makes no more ado, but ſcrapes ſome of the Pith of the *Coco-nut* in water, boiles it an hour or two, which is no ſooner ſwallowed by the Miſcreant, but his pains are removed, as if with a Charm, and taking it once or twice more, Cures him Infallibly.

So likewiſe in a continual Feavour, where Bleeding, Clyſtering, and Juleping have been ineffectual, the ſcorch'd Patient ſends for an *Indian*, who by beſmearing him with a peculiar Ointment, made of ſome of their Juices, and a ſort of fat Clay) puts him immediately into a great Sweat, which is no ſooner oft, but the man feels himſelf perfectly well. By this, and many other inſtances, I would

preſs

preſs my former argument over again that without good effectual Remedies, Method ſignifieth not a ſtraw. And what concerns their five Courſes, mentioned *fol.* 105. I dare undertake in a weeks time, to inform the moſt Illiterate capacity, having only a memory equal to the *Sieur Phlegmatick*, how to mannage thoſe five Courſes with a better method, and far greater ſucceſs, than any of theſe Anatomical Pretenders ever were fortuned with. And ſince the faculty as it is uſed, ſavour ſo much of Cheats, Frauds, and Chance-ſlaughters, I can eaſily make it appear, that it is poſſible, to comprehend as many plain and neceſſary Inſtructions, Rules, and Remedies in one ſingle Sheet, that by obſerving of them, any man without other advice may in moſt caſes Cure him-

himself, with far greater safety, speed, and success, then the best of the pretenders to *Anatomy* could ever yet chalenge, or lay claim unto; by which means a man would live out his determinate time, which otherwise by *Male*Practice is dockt, and interrupted. The Tryal of this last proposal is feasible by assigning two Towns (suppose in the Hundreds of *Essex*,) that shall lie parallel in respect of unhealthy Air, and Diseases; now if the Town following the Rules and Instructions set down in the Sheet fore-mentioned, shall by three fourths out live the other, that shall make use of pretended Physicians, as beyond all dispute they will, then it must necessarily appear a clear case.

CHAP. XI.

Containing the chief Subject of this Treatise.

HAving taken the Reader aside for mine and his diversion into a by-path, I am now to reconduct him to the Stile, where we made our deviation; and he is no sooner passed over there, but is arrived into this rugged Field, where he immediately finds exposed to his view the Method, and Remedies ranged in Battalia, that are to Encounter the new Disease of the *Sieur*, *&c.* Which in plain Physical terms is to be called a *Semitertian*, as most of those *Epidemic* Diseases were, which at that time reigned. Since that, they have given the foresaid

ſaid Diſtemper, and all like to it, the name of a *Remitting Feaver*, who e Paroxyſms or Fits do only come to a Remiſſion, and not an intermiſſion.

A. 21. ℞. *Aq. hord. cum Rad. Scorzon.* ℥iſs *glycyrrh.* ʒſs *coſt.* ℔ii *colatur. adde vini claret. opt.* ℔ſs *Aq. cinam. hord.* ℥iiii, *ſpir. Sulphur.* ℈i. *M. capiat in ſiti* ʒvi.

Phl.

A pretty ſort of *Poſſet*; here is mealy, ſour, ſweet, wine, water, and *Barley Broath.* A compoſt I aſure you not common, for I do not find it in *Le Cuiſinier francois.*

On the two and twentieth *Phlebotomy* was celebrated on his right Arm to Nine or Ten Ounces.

A. 23. ℞. *Glycyrrh.* ℥i. *Rad. Gentian.* ʒii. *Centaur. min. M.* ſs. *Sem. cardui,* ʒi. *paſſul.* ℥i. *corticis Peruviani* ℥i. *coq. in aq. hordei* ℔iiſs. *ad* ℔ii. *Colaturæ capiat* ℥iiij. *quarta quaque hora per biduum.*

Phl. *Morb.*

§. 2. Here I preceive two *Jacks* joyned, the one turning the Spit one way, the other another. The latter is to take a leaſe of the Patients Life, and therefore by all means let the *Jeſuits Bark* be uſed, or elſe it's no bargain. Obſerve the two laſt words of their ordonnance, *per biduum*, and for no longer, otherwiſe there will be loſs of Fees; however ſo it happened, that the Sufferer had no ſooner taken it, but grew worſe (eſpecially continuing it for his ordinary

nary Drink) and therefore the Doctors are Summoned to meet next day, where *Morb.* gets his Disciple in to make a Party for the *Jesuit*, in opposition to *Phl.* his *Posset.*

A. 24. R. *Persistat in usu reliquorum ut antea viz. Decoct: Amar*, &c. (that is with the *cortex Per.*)

Phl. Fœt. *Morb.*

§. 3. Two to one is odds, and therefore the poor old Father of the Family must Submit to the the pleasure of his Sons; which is hard, considering how much a good strengthning nourishing Cordial Posset is to be valued before a bitter Hellish Jesuitical Drink, which now begins to threaten Damnation to the Patient, who is surprized of a sud-

den with a difficulty of breathing, and for that reaſon there muſt be another convention of theſe three Phyſick States-men at night.

A. 24. ℞. *Decoct. Pect.* ℔iii. *Sine Hyſſop. & Scabios. cum addit.* Spir. Sulphur ℈i. *Syr. viol* ℥iij. M. F. *Apoz. bibat in ſiti.*
Phl. Fœt. *Morb.*

§. 4. *Iſop* was too hot, and therefore is left out, but why *Scabios* a temperate and pectoral *Alexipharm* is omitted, I cannot unriddle. But pray tell me, do you think three pints of *Pectoral* decoction with thoſe little *&c Cætera's* is worth three *Guineys*?

A. 25. *Repetatur Apoz. Amar: ut prius præſcript.*
Phl. Fœt. *Morb.*

§. 5.

§. 5. This *Repetatur* at three *Guineys* more is somewhat dearer than Neck-Beef. And here I find the *Dutch* Proverb true, *He that is Shipt with the Devil, must go over with him.* If once you begin to freight your Patient with *Jesuits Bark*, you must Load him with the same *cargo*; for there is no breaking Bulk, either he Sinks, or Swims, and arrives to a Port, or goeth to the bottom.

A 26. ℞. *Aq. Ceras. nigr. lujul.* ā ℥iiij. *Cinam. hord.* ℥i. *perl. prt.* ʒiſs. *Sacchar. cand. alb. Q. S. F. Jul. Capiat cochl.* iij. *vel* iiij. *in lang.*

§. 6. What's here? No body signs the Bill! Deſpair, Deſpair, all is like to be loſt. The Veſſel is overloaden with Bark, and

the miſchief is, there is no opening the hatches by a Purge, to let out the *Jeſuit*. *O la madonna de'l tempio d' Apolline, miſerere tuorum Pauperum Medicorum! O Sant' Æſculapio, Santo Podalirio miſerere filiorum artis!* The return of the Saints anſwer to the Supplicants was only; *Alla forca, Alla forca.*

A. 27. R. *Aq. Ceras. nigr. cochl.* 4. *Epidem. cochl.* iiſs. *capiat cum lapide indico quarta quaque hora.*

§. 7. Ha, ha! Farewell *Method.* The *Jeſuit* is deceitful, he Saves one, and Damns a hundred. We will turn Empiricks, rather than loſe Reputation; if the *Weſt-Indies* cannot afotd us a Remedy, we will for the *Eaſt*, and fetch the *Goa* Stone, and

though

though we know not what it is, or what it will do, we have heard wonders of it. *Flectere ſi nequeo Superos Acheronta movebo.* He can but die, and therefore we may take the opportunity of trying Experiments, it will ſave us a trouble another time. Who can queſtion us? We have the Supream Authority of Phyſick, all other Doctors are our Vaſſals, who dare not open their mouths; if they ſhould, we would ſoon have them into our Phyſick Inquiſition.

A. 27. at night.

℞. *Perſiſtat in uſu Julapij nuper præſcript.*

Every word in this Preſcription coſts the Patient half a *Guiney*, but it's no great matter, he will not want money whither he is going.

A. 28. R. *Syr. limon. violar* à ℥ii. *ol. lini per expreſs.* ℥iij. *Sacchari alb. Q. S. M. F. Linctus pro uſu.*

In omni hauſt. cerevis. & juſc. Capiat ſpir. Salis armoniaci loco Spir. Sulphur.

R. *Decoct. Carminat.* ℥ij. *Elect. lenit.* ℥i. *Sacchar. rubr.* ℥iij. *M. F. Enema adde ſal gem* m. ℥ſs. *Capiat ſtatim.*

Capiat ſæpius Spir. c. c. in cochl. Aq. Brion. comp.

Phl. Fœt. *Morb. Mus.*

§. 8. *Jubile*, freſh hopes, our Reputation will be ſaved, let it go how it will with the Patient; here is a 4*lb.* man come in, a juſt number of *Veſpillones* to carry him to his Grave; let each bear the burthen

burthen of a Leg or an Arm, and the weight will be in *æquilibrio* upon our Shoulders. *Sa, Sa, Messieurs allons, Courage,* let's set our hands to the Bill, and pass these three Ordonnances; and let the Senior of us give satisfaction to the Lady: "Madam, "the great hopes we gave you "three days since, would ere "now have had the happy effect "of your Husbands recovery, "had the indulgence of his Nurse "in giving him that draught of "small-beer with a Toast in it "been forborn, and the putting "on a clean Night-cap, which "together with the keeping his "hands out of Bed have brought "so great a mischief upon him, "by stopping all the pores of his "body, that it is not in the po-"wer of our Art to make him "sweat, spit, make water, or go

to

" to Stool, such are the dange-
" rous effects of taking cold,
" and in this case not retrivable.
" It is a great satisfaction to me,
" (and the same I hope it is to
" you) to see three of the greatest
" Physitians of *France* met here,
" and concurring with me in the
" opinion of this Distemper, Me-
" thod, and Remedies, that have
" have been applied. We have
" left no Stone unturn'd, had he
" been my nearest Relation,
" more could not have been
" done. But the days of Man
" are numbered, and the ap-
" pointed time no Man can pass.
" The publick will have a great
" loss, and in that I bear a share,
" which makes me truly condole
" with you, whose loss is infinite-
" ly greater, of so dear and ten-
" der a Husband. But let this be
" your comfort, he is going to a
" place

"place of Rest and Happiness;
"and therefore we must submit
"to Providence. Madam, if at
"any time I can serve your La-
"dyship, either by day, or by
"night, or any of your Family,
"I will come, go, or run. The
Lady being corroborated with
this strong Cordial of words,
received the sad message with
sutable moderation, and in Testi-
mony of the good sentiment she
had of them, desired they would
be pleased to continue their at-
tendance, to see the event. With
all their hearts you may be as-
sured, though it had lasted
seven and seven years. Was
not this a cleaver one? I confess
I have not in my life time
known a Storm of deserved re-
proach sended off with greater
dexterity of words, which pro-
ceeding from such Gravities,
might

might easily influence the world to believe, all things had been very well done.

A. 29.

℞. *Mass. Pil. è duobus Dr. i. aq. bryon. comp.* ℥i. *F. Dissolutio, & capiat Statim. cum spir. Salis armon. volat. gut. v.*

℞. *Diasinapios,* ℥iß. *aq. Hyssopi* ℥viij. *Spir. Sulphur. Dr.* j. *M. F. Gargarism. pro usu.*

Phl. Fœt. Morb. Mus.

§. 9. Some hours after the Sufferer had swallowed down this Violent Purgative, not being able longer to resist the efforts of the Distemper, and the Medicines, submits and departs, though not quietly, being perfectly strangled in his Throat, and leaving the Pills in his Belly, for a Legacy to the Drs.

Quantum

Quantum mutatus ab illo. So strong and lusty a man reduced to dust and ashes! The Names subscribed to these foregoing *Recipe's*, are the *quondam Sieur Phleg.* the Docteur *Fœtus*, Docteur *Morbilli*, and Monsieur le Docteur *Musculus*: All good men and true; so help them God.

CHAP. XIII.

Of Semitertians, *scarce understood by* Conclave Physitians.

Raillery a part, let us seriously examine and consider the whole state of this Affair; *Ludere de corio humano*, being no trivial matter. The true and only Test of the practice of Physick is the *Methodus Medendi*, according to whose

whose Canons and Precepts the Legality of prescriptions is best determined. That which is first and chiefly required by this Part of *Medicine*, is the true knowledge, and right distinguishing of the Disease; so that the calling a Distemper by the Name of a New Disease is Empirical, and not becoming the Learning of a Doctor of Physick, who styles himself *Rationalis & Dogmaticus*. The term of a *Remitting Fever*, though it expresses some small *Idea* of this, and the like Distempers, yet not being found among the Records of *Hippocrates*, *Trallianus*, *Actuarius*, *Galen*, *Cornelius Celsus*, *Avicen*, and the rest of those Ancient Physicians, who in knowledge and distinction of Diseases exceeded us *cent per cent*, it is either their ignorance of Authors,

thors, or ſloathful obſervation of its Symptoms, that wreſted this Name from them. We muſt therefore ſearch for another *Nomenclature* among thoſe Ancients, who of all Diſeaſes were the moſt knowing in the whole Theory of Feavours, their Cauſes only excepted, wherein they were extreamly miſtaken. Now obſerving, that this Diſtemper commenced with a Laſſitude, a Coldneſs, Shivering, and Shaking, enſued by a ſcorching Heat, inſatiable Drought; and Sweats at the cloſe of the Paroxyſm, with an abatement of heat, that ſtill continued vigorous enough, to denote there was a continual putrid Feavour, which the next day towards the Afternoon was attended with another paroxyſm. In the night towards Morning, and the third day another Paroxyſm

roxyſm returned, which doth manifeſtly detect this was a *Semitertiana*, being a continual Feavour complicated with an intermittent, either double, or ſingle. Thus you are alſo to remark, there is a *Semiquartana*, though very rarely hapening, being a *Febris Synocha* complicated with an intermittent *quartane*, ſingle or double. I know very well, that *Celſus* by an *Hemitritæus* meant, a *Tertian* protracted in its Fits to half as much longer then the uſual length, without coming to an intermiſſion, but only to a remiſſion: And *Galen* expreſſes it a continual *quotidian*, complicated with an intermittent *Tertian*, propoſing that only as an inſtance of a complication of a continual with an intermittent Feavour; though by that likewiſe you are

to

to apprehend, that a complication of a *continent* Feavor with an intermittent *Tertian* is also to be called an *hemitritæus*, the *Etymology* of the Word being as applicable to this as to the other. This is that sort of Feavor, which some ignorants call a Feavor, that will tend into an intermittent, wherein the *Jesuits-bark* has been given with success, namely at the time when the continent Feavor was in its declination, and at that season has done no great mischief to the *continent* Feavor being going off, and likewise has prevented or stopt the paroxysms of the *Intermittent.* In such a case the *Doctor of contraries* might luckily enough venture upon a Lease of his Patients Life; for many have been in this manner Cured, if you call it *Curing.*

§. 2. He

§. 2. He that presumes to impose a Name upon a thing, is chiefly to aim, that it may thereby be distinguish'd from all others; but this caution is neglected in denominating the foreeited Distemper, a *Remitting Feavor*, which is more applicable to a *Paracmastick continent*, or a *continual Tertian* double or single, in which remissions and exacerbations may be perceived every day, or every other day. Likewise take this observation wth you, that about the same time a *Fevor* reigned, that occasion'd the Patient to be Hot and Cold, or sometimes a little Chil, and immediately after Hot, then Cold again, presently Hot again, and so he had several Fits in a day; this Distemper was also by them called a remitting Feavor, though erroneously, for it was a *Febris Epiala*. vid. *Galen*,

Galen, 2 de Diff Febr. c. 6.

CHAP. XIV.

Proving, that the Jesuits Powder *never yet Cured any* Remitting Feavor.

WHereas the distinction of these Epidemick Feavors is of so great moment, that upon hit or mis thereof, the Physician eithr Kills or Cures; I will, not of purpose of serving an ingrateful and most perverse sort of men (such the profession generally Fosters) but their Patients, take the Pains of illustrating this matter. That many Noblemen, and hundreds of others, within these few years, being seized with this popular FEAVOR, and managed with

with the *Jeſuits Powder*, have died, or more properly been Manſlaughter'd by their Phyſicians, needs no confirmation, which error in practice ſourceth from this Argumentation: Becauſe the *Jeſuits Powder* has Cured ſuch and ſuch, as *D. N. A. S. P.* and a hundred more of a *Remitting Feaver* (ignorantly by them ſo termed) which is continual, therefore the ſame Remedy muſt be proper in all continual burning, or Malignant Feavors, whereby they have Killed thouſands, and never yet Cured any one man, excepting poſſibly three or four among a million, whoſe robuſt natures neither Diſeaſe nor Remedy could deſtroy:

§. 2. The error then lies in the falſity of the antecedent propoſition, in regard the Jeſuits Bark never

never yet Cured any *Remitting Feavor*, *quatalis*, that is *quatenus continua*, but *quatenus* intermittent, by stoping its Paroxysms, leaving the continual Putrid Feavor unto which it was complicated, either lurking under the *species* of a *febris lenta*, or of a milder sort of continual Putrid Feavor; or 3*dly*. of a Burning Feavor or *Causos*, or 4*ly*. of a Malignant Feavor.

§. 3. Of these, instances shall be particularly produced, *viz.* Of the first, in the Remitting Feavor of an *Eschevin* of *Paris* the *Sieur P. W.* whose Paroxysms being stopt by the Bark of Peru; notwithstanding a *febris lenta* was left, which detained him under a great weakness and languishing, not without immoderate Thirst, want of Appetite, and a preternatural heat though not

not pungent; a while after the *Tertian* returns, and it was judged neceſſary by the Phyſicians, he ſhould take the Bitter Drink purging, and that to be repeated once or twice, and upon that the *Jeſuit* ſhould enter him in the form of a black lump, every fourth hour, and this *Bolus* without a *Superbibendo* to be continued ſome conſiderable time after the Fits were dammed up. But ſtill the *febris lenta* perſevering, though inviſible to ſome of them. Another Doctor muſt be called in, to open the Windows, draw the Curtains, and help him out of Bed to give him Air to Breathe; but this ſhow laſted not many hours, before they were poſting him to Bed with all ſpeed, ſo the opportunity was loſt in taking of a Leaſe. Then the old Leſſon of *Decoctum*

amarum cum sena, sine sena, & aliquando cum additione salium, must be conned over again, and so to and fro, backwards and forwards; *Monsieur* Patient at the end of many Months was at last recovered, the Fits being close bung'd up, the *febris lenta* worn off, and he by many Pounds lighter in Body and Purse.

§. 4. The Feavor of *Monseigneur* &c. makes proof of the second particular, upon whom the *Chinchina* Powder, *alias*, Jesuits Bark given with a liberal hand, had the influence to Cloister up his Fits so, that he was capable to walk up and down his Chamber six or seven days, the strength and vigour of his Youth bearing the commencement of the mild putrid continual Feavor, that was left, with almost a countenance of one, that is in a state of re-

reconvaleſcence, which for that time beguiled an Anatomical Doctor of the glory, he thought his due for ſo ſpeedy a Cure upon a perſon of his high Birth and Quality. But the Feavor advancing in its increment, ſoon reduced this young Nobleman to his Decumbiture, to whom the Jeſuit being again recommended from joynt advices of the Anatomical and other Doctors, by rendring this continual Feavor Malignant, (as it never fails to do otherwiſe,) ſoon machinates the death of this great man, whoſe life, as it would one day have anſwered the hopes, the World had of his great endowments, ſo muſt certainly have prevented a link of certain fatal and Tragical events enſuing a few years after, which probably for their unpracticableneſs in that King-

Kingdom, Tradition will hand to the next Ages.

§. 5. A President relating to the third instance, we have in the Remitting Feavor of *Monseigneur* D. of most illustrious extraction, whose life expressed a true Portrait of the Valour of the *Macedonian*, and Prudence of *Augustus* in Martial Affairs, no less at Sea than at Land. By as much as the *Chinchina* abated the Paroxysms of his *Tertian*, in an equal scantling it augmented his continual Feavor, into a burning, and at last by its frequent exhibition Jesuited him out of his Being.

§. 6. The Pewt. near the Cathedral in the *West* of *Paris*, having swallowed down *Chinchina* Pills and Bolusses, in the usual dose and method of *quarta quavis hora*, at the instance of

his next Phyſician; found his remiſſions and exacerbations converted into a conſtant tenour of violent heat, and other Symptoms, that expreſs a Feavor Malignant, and therefore an Anatomical Doctor was to be in conjunction with the other: But theſe two *Saturnine* Planets being ſeated in the ſixth Houſe, pointing directly towards the eighth (*Domus Mortis*) could not do otherwiſe, than adviſe the Jeſuits Powder to be given in the quantity of a Dram, every two hours, which in 24. amounts to twelve Drams, or an Ounce and half, and in ſix days to nine Ounces, ſo that it may be preſum'd throughout the courſe a whole Pound was ram'd down, which about the eighth or ninth day fulfill'd the prediction. It would very well have coun-

countervailed the pains, to have opened his Body, and ſcooped out the Jeſuits Powder, which at a Crown an Ounce, comes to four Pound, and probably having been thus digeſted in *fimo humano*, might perform miracles. In fine, that the Jeſuits Powder is pernicious, and killing in all continual Feavers, if any thing ſmart and Putrid, I could demonſtrate by matter of Fact out of a hundred examples more, with the ſame clearneſs the *Sun* appears at noon day, did I imagine thoſe already produced not convincing, and therefore ſuperſeding that, it's neceſſary we ſhould make a *Tranſit* to the reaſon of the thing, without reſting ſatisfied, like Empiricks in experiment only.

CHAP. XV.

Of the Jeſuits Bark, *what it is, and whether* Artificial *or* Natural.

§. 1. THat none hath yet given himſelf the trouble of inquiry further, whence this Drug is ſent us, then from *Peru* in the *Spaniſh Weſt-Indies*, and by whom, but the Fathers Jeſuits, whoſe name therefore is put upon the Parcel, is ſtrange, moſt Phyſicians contenting themſelves with an Empirical uſe thereof, without examining, what Tree or Shrub its excoriated from, what Fruit or Flower it bears; whether it be tranſmitted to us Natural, as it appears, or Artificially prepared by

by imbibing it with ſome other bitter Juyces, or Decoctions, eſpecially ſince ſeveral pieces in the beſt of the Parcels differ from one another in Colour, Taſt, Weight, Reſin and Grain, and much more doth one parcel diſagree with the other, ſome containing twenty ſorts of Barks, all by Imbibition, or Decoction reſembling the ſame in Taſt, though in ſeveral degrees of more or leſs Bitterneſs, by which Sophiſtication the men of Art have been fruſtrated in their Cure of Agues.

Many will have this celebrated Drug the rind of dwarf bitter Almond-like-tree, twice a year putting forth Yellow Flowers of very unpleaſant *Guſto*. Others will fancy it ſcraps of the trunk of a *Baſtard-Indian-Berbery-Tree*; others of an *Aſh tree*.

The Flowers and the Nuts are reputed Vomitive. That this Tree is kept undiſcovered by the foreſaid Fathers from the Merchants, to whom they negotiate it, is upon no other account, than to entail the Commodity upon their Society, who make great profit by it. Whether it is only growing in the Kingdom of *Peru*, and no where elſe, is not commonly known; but certain it is, that every year a Cargo comes thence to *Calis* in the *Spaniſh* Galeoons. Neither *Joſeph Acoſta*, *Linſhot*, nor *Delaet* make any mention of this Bark, that I can remember.

§. 2. However I am of opinion, the foreſaid Drug is Artificially prepared, and that none of it (though the beſt) arrives to us in its *puris naturalibus*, the Tree ſpoken of, or ſome other like

like it, affording nothing but the Wood, into which the bitter Taſt is immitted, by macerating it a convenient time in the Juyce of a certain *Indian* Plant, to which that penetrating bitterneſs is peculiar. This having ſufficiently inſinuated into the pores of the Bark; it is expoſed to the Sun, which knits it together into a ſolider texture. Hence it is, that the Bark being reduced to Powder, and ſteeped in any Liquor, doth ſo eaſily part with its bitterneſs, as being adventitious to it, and not connate to its eſſential Principles.

But a further confirmation of this I could make by undeniable Arguments, had I not determined to forbear putting more ſenſe into my Friends of *Paris*, then Nature, or their School Learning hath planted into them.

After all, I could wish these Fathers had kept their *Indian Bark* to themselves, and sure I am, hundreds would be on this side the Grave, whose Bones are now turned into their first element.

§. 3. But the great thing to be inquired into, is its qualities, effects, and virtues, and this will afford us matter enough for debate. To propose, whether it be hot or cold, is entring into the *Chicane* of the Schools, to prevent which, we had best state the question, whether doth it heat or cool us primarily and *per se*. The Decoction, or Infusion of the Bark doth manifestly heat any, that shall take it in the state of Health; moreover all bitter things (*quatenus* bitter) are hot; bitterness being occasioned by adustion, or by igneous Particles, or *igniculi* con-

congregated in a terreſtrial ſubſtance; thus by deſtillation being too long continued is brought over a bitter ſubſtance, being nothing but the *faeces* and terreſtrial part, aduſt, or burnt in the bottom of the Still by a violent heat, that brings it over: But I would not have you diſprove me by taſting a red hot Iron, where thoſe *Igniculi* are potently congregated in a terreſtrious body; Though if you pleaſe to burn Leather, Bread, or almoſt any thing elſe, that contains a groſs *Sulphur* (to which the *igniculi* may adhere,) in its terreſtrial part, and it will prove manifeſtly bitter. Now if any thing be burn'd ſo long, until this groſs *Sulphur* is conſumed, then you will not meet with a bitter, but a lixivial taſt, as appears when a body is burnt to aſhes.

§. 4. Whe-

§. 4. Whether the *Chinchina* Bark be drying, or moiſtning, is eaſily reſolved by the premiſſes; ſo great bitterneſs derived from aduſtion, or *Empyreuma*, chacing all moiſture, muſt neceſſarily be advanced to the higheſt degree of drying *per ſe*, as all thoſe that have taken it, can ſufficiently atteſt, enſuing immediately after its admiſſion into their Stomacks; though by allaying of ebullitions in the firſt region of the body, or by precipitating of hot drying humours, it may *per accidens* expel Agues, and Droughts attending them, provided the taking thereof be not continued to too long a time; for then it will not only dry, and ſhrink the body and humours, but at laſt reduce it into a perfect *Marcor*, or total withering, waſting, and Conſumption, by cauſing an incurable

rable Hectick Feavor, which in this particular exceeds all other Hecticks, in that it impels the Patient with far greater speed into extinction. Many I could instance about this Town, that by protracting the use of the Jesuits Powder too long, have been thrown into Hectick Feavors and Consumptions.

§. 5. My self not many weeks since was called to a Patient lying sick of an intermittent Tertian, whom I found almost totally macerated through frequent Doses of the Jesuits Powder, directed by a Physician of Note, who being unwilling to appear *coram*, after a days delay I threw off his course, and advised another, by which the Patient amending; upon the news thereof the Physician of Note thrusts himself in again, and two more Phy-

Phyſicians of his Cabal. There being now four of us to ſit in Judgment, I was to bandy with three, whom finding very refractory out of reſpect to their good old Cauſe, *viz.* the *Coll.* and telling them poſitively, I would meet them no more, I applyed my ſelf to the Patient and Relations in theſe terms. *Madam*, You are now in a hopeful way, I live at a great diſtance, there are three Phyſicians beſides, and you are at a great Charge, I will therefore deſire to be excuſed from further attendance. Upon this the Patient and all her Relations did moſt earneſtly importune me to continue, but the *Shagrin*, the Doctor of Note, by ſome little indignities (by me not thought fit to be reſented on the Bench of conſultation) put me in, rendred

dred me inflexible, and so took leave. At the expiration of three weeks, I heard she Ghosted, and then one of the Physicians did confess, I was guided by a right sentiment, which if I would have waved, and (what most others do,) subscribed to him, that leads the major part in Consults by the Nose, I should have got very well by it; but it is not a thousand Fees, that ought to prevail with any man to act against the tenures of Honesty and Conscience, as by some it hath several times appeared in consultations, and other occasions; *Hæc obiter.*

Those that are pleased to observe these few rules following, shall have reason to think well of me, for preventing them falling into worse Diseases than their present Agues, or preserving them

them from Conſumptions, and Hectick Feavors.

I. If poſſible, and that your Strength and Diſeaſe will admit of it, Bleed and Purge more than once, or Vomit, before you ſubmit to your Phyſicians advice of the *Jeſuits Bark*: Or in caſe evacuations are counter-indicated by too ſhort intervals between the Paroxyſms, want of ſtrength, or other circumſtances, exhibit proper Antifebril Medicines, that upon certain experience do oppugne the *materia Febrilis*, which being partly ſubdued, and partly ſpent or diminiſh'd by a few Fits, namely as many, as nature can very well bear without manifeſt danger, then probably you may choak up the remainder with good ſucceſs by the Bark. This Precept may be of uſe alſo in a

Semi-

Semi-tertian, provided that the Bark be not given before the continual Feavor comes to a declination, and then it ought to be seconded also with proper *Antifebrils.* But if you offer the Bark in the beginning, augment, or state, you certainly kill the Patient. Let me present you here with another observation; of late years there have been several simple tertians, whose fits were short, and intervals long, and so manifest, that the Pulse has beaten much slower than usual; their Urine well digested, with a laudable white sediment. To these Tertianarians, the Bark has been advised with all the necessary premisses, the Fits have been stop'd, and notwithstanding the Patients have died. What was the cause? a Malignant continual

Feavor

Feavor, complicated with the intermittent; for you are to apprehend, that a quick uneven Pulſe, and a high Urine, are not neceſſary or Pathognomonick Signs of a Feavor.

2. Do not throw down great Doſes at once, but ſmall, though the oftner; yet not too often.

3. Refuſe to take it above a day or two longer, than the ſtopping of your Fits.

4. About three weeks after your Fits have been ſtop'd, cleanſe by a Purge, and for two days after, take a few ſmall Doſes of the Jeſuit again.

5. About ſix Weeks after that, repeat Purging, and the next day after, take a Doſe or two of the Bark.

6. If you ſhall meet with a Phyſician, that can ſafely, and not over ſpeedily Cure you, without

without giving the Jeſuits Powder, never meddle with the Jeſuit, with whom the leſs a man has to do either ſick or well, it's the better.

7. At the change of the Seaſon of the year, enter into ſome ſmall Purgative, Aperitive, or De-obſtruent courſe; but by no manner of perſwaſion be miſled into a Steel courſe, for that will certainly prove more fatal to you, than the Jeſuit well managed. For the preſent I crave but your belief, theſe are abſtracted from experience, and matter of Fact, hereafter you ſhall be ſatisfi'd with the reaſoning part of them.

8. If the Jeſuit will not ſtay with you, but runs through at the bung, its frequently a ſign, your Body was not ſwept clean enough to entertain his Worſhip.

9. Where

9. Where the Body is fluid, the moſt Learned Phyſick-Doctors preſcribe *Opium*, or *Laudanum Opiatum*, or *Liquidum*, mix'd with Jeſuits Powder, to detain it from leaking through; this to me ſeems joyning a puller to, with a thruſter from; but that is Empirical, and therefore, if they deſign putting a ſtop to the looſneſs, before they exhibit the Jeſuit, they ought rather to remove the cauſe of the Looſeneſs, which is either Thin, Acrimonious, Stimulating Humours Boiling, and afterwards precipitated downwards; or thick Viſcous Salin humours, adhering to the tunicks of the Guts, irritating the excretive faculty: In theſe Caſes either gentle Purgatives, or detergents, the one, or the other, or both, mixt with *Laudanum Opiatum*, or

or without *Laudanum Opium*, is most proper; but which of them ought to be used, is to be left to the discretion of your Physician.

10. Though this Jesuits Powder is not a Medicine newly found, (the vertues for stopping of *quartan* Agues, having been experienced above a hundred years since) but revived by a debauch'd Apothecaries Apprentice of *Cambridge*, in the application to all intermittent Feavors, and he in this empirical practice most diligently imitated by our most famous Physick Doctors, as their *Æsculapius*, and first master (a hopeful tribe in the mean time, that shall leave their Sense, Reason and *Dogmata*, to follow a Quack or Empirick) yet I have more than once observ'd it as little effectual,

as

as a Chip in ſome *Quartains*, and *Tertians*, which I have in a very ſhort interval put a more ſecure and laſting ſtop unto by other applications.

CHAP. XVI.

Of the ſecond qualities of the Jeſuits Bark.

§. 1. FOr the preſent we will ſuperſede theſe preceding Rules, and proceed upon a further inquiry into the ſecond qualities of the *Chinchina* Bark, which are chiefly controverted, *viz.* whether it be condenſing and incraſſating, or rarefying and attenuating; detergent or emplaſtick; relaxing or adſtringent; deobſtruent and aperitive, or

or obſtructing and ſtopping. The Ducklings of the Society of *Paris* have declared it, Attenuating, Detergent, De-obſtruent and Aperitive; becauſe Bitterneſs (which this Drug contains in the higheſt degree) is a neceſſary cauſe, ſource, or ſpring, whence theſe qualities and effects do flow and derive. The implication then is, that it is not Styptick, adſtringent, condenſing and incraſſating. But *Aloes*, *Colocynthis*, *Rhubarb*, *Wormwood*, *Semina Santonici*, *Soot*, &c. may contend with it in Bitterneſs, and conſequently in attenuating, deterging, and de-obſtructing, yet inſtead of giving a check or ſtop to Ague Fits, they incenſe and increaſe them; whence then iſſues this vertue of ſtopping of Ague Fits? To this Query they ſtand with their finger in their mouths;

Mouths, though at last (not daring to own it to be binding and obstructing; for they are jealous, very pernicious effects would ensue upon three weeks or a months use thereof,) they tell you, it is the most wonderful, and strangest Medicine nature ever produced; for in some it occasions a looseness, in others a costiveness; in many it stops Ague Fits after the taking frequent Doses; in a few it doth its work immediately. Some it raises their Appetite, to others, dejects it; many it Nauseats, some few it Vomits. On great numbers it Engenders Hypochondriack vapours, Scurvey, Obstructions, and tumours of the Spleen and Liver, ill habits of Body, Dropsies, Swelled Legs, Head-aches, suppression of *Menstrua* in Women, difficulties of breath-

thing, Phtysicks, Palsies, and other great Distempers of the Brain, which possibly are never afterwards to be removed: But most of these I confess are oft occasioned by *Male* application of the Bark. Notwithstanding some Physick Ducklins are so fond of this monstrous Powder, that they prescribe it *Panacea* like in all Diseases, mixing it even with Glysters, and Syrups. A certain Physick Doctor lately advised it to a Gentlewoman troubled with an Inflammation, and Ulcers in her Throat, in a great measure rendred worse by a Guaiacum Decoction premised by him; whom I afterwards Cured in somewhat longer than a Fortnight. Another I knew directed it to an Infant breeding its Teeth. In fine, the effects appear so miraculous to many

of 'em, that they imagine the Jeſuits by Imprecations, Exorciſms, and Charms on their *Bark*, have made uſe of their Cloven-footed Maſter. But to take off that aſperſion from theſe poor Holy Fathers, I am of opinion, it is ſtupidity and ignorance in School-learning, Phyloſophy, and the true Art of Phyſick, that impels theſe pretended Doctors to take their refuge to ſuch occult cauſes, which to men of more ſerene capacity may be rendred ſufficiently manifeſt. wherefore in Anſwer to the Query before mentioned I aſſert. 1. That bitter things (*amara quatenus amara*) as far as they are bitter, are in ſome meaſure to be allowed, deobſtruent and aperitive *per ſe*. 2. That many bitter Medicines are Emplaſtick, and others Adſtringent; ſuch

such is *Aloes* outwardly applyed, and therefore *Galen* makes it a principal Ingredient of his *Pulvis Adstringens*, so much decanted in Ancient & Modern times; for dissolving it in Water, or any other Liquor, and dipping your finger there in, you shall immediately perceive it to be sticking, glewy, and somewhat contracting, Emplastick and Balsamic, for which reason also its a frequent *Basis* of external Balsams; though internally taken, its effects prove quite contrary, by raising a smart ebullition in the Blood; which doth not only give it a quick motion, but a tenuity so extream, that its very apt to penetrate through the Pores, and Mouths of the Veins, and Arteries. Red-Roses, Galls, torrefyed Rhubarb, and many more, are Bitter and Adstringent.

gent. 3. Medicines that are Bitter and Astringent are most potently Styptick; the reason is obvious; the Bitterness insinuating, and piercing into the most retired Pores of the Humours, and Fibers of the Bowels, doth thereby make way, and crowd along with it the Adstringent Particles to the deepest *cellulæ*, or Pores of the *Partes continentes & contentæ*, so that consequently, no Medicine can be parallel in a Styptick quality to that, which hath a Bitterness united to the Adstringent; whereas other Remedies, that are only Astringent, the Particles upon their first appulse to the surface of the Parts they are to exercise adstriction or contraction upon, do shut up the external superficial Pores, and by so doing they lock or shut up

up themselves in the surface, and do as it were *præcludere sibi viam*; so that they cannot in any proportion be accounted so potently Styptick, as Bitter-adstringents.

§. 2. The manner of Adstriction may be thus explained, *viz.* You must suppose the Minimal particles of an Adstringent simple to obtain a long slender figure, most subtilly pointed at both ends, which renders them capable of insinuating into the Pores of that Part, or Body, which they are to operate upon. The slender Minimal particles being at one end fixed in a Pore, by the Heat of the body, or part, wherein they are fix'd, are bent or turned round like unto a Staple, (not unlike the heat of fire bending Pipe-staves, for to fit them for making cask) by which means the other poin-

ted end happens to be fixed into another Pore, and the heat ſtill continuing to bend, both theſe points muſt neceſſarily then contract and draw the two Pores, wherein they are fixed nearer together, which cauſes that purſing or contracting ſenſe we perceive, when we taſt any thing that is Adſtringent; and ſo long as theſe hooked Particles continue bent, ſo long the ſenſe of Adſtriction laſteth, and no longer; for upon their ſlacking, that diſappears. Likewiſe the aſperity and ruggedneſs, which ever concomitates the part that is thus adſtricted, is nothing but thoſe minute Elevations or *Monticuli*, occaſioned by the contracting the Pores nearer towards one another. But in regard Adſtringents do not operate all after one manner, ſome do

do it by stifning the Pores, and rendring them rigid, and possibly upon resistance of the part Adstricted, by reaction may also be incurvated and bent. Thus most Adstringent Salts and Salin Bodies, as *Allom*, *Vitriol*, &c. do perform their Action, namely their acuated thin slender rigid Particles, fixing themselves into the Pores like so many stiffe minute stakes, crowd and run them up together, and continue so long in that posture, until the heat of the part shall have relaxed, or softned them, and then nature doth easily thrust them out again. Moreover it may so happen, that these rigid Particles do not only enter the Pores in a descending strait figure, and so stake themselves, but may also lye transverse and oblique, by which means the Adstriction

muſt enſue more violent, and be of a longer duration. Hence it may eaſily be made out, how our Ambient Skin happens to be Adſtricted, and rendred rugged, in Cold Froſty Weather, *viz.* By the ſlender acuated nitrous Particles in the Air, ſtaking or fixing in our Pores, and crowding themſelves on another; and here it is to be obſerved, that theſe nitrous Particles continue their Adſtriction (perceived by us in Cold Froſty Weather, more or leſs, according to the number of theſe rigid nitrous Particles, precipitated down upon us) until our heat within, or external warmth of Fire ſhall have ſlackned and expelled them. It is thoſe rigid Froſty Minims filling the Pores of the water, and expelling the Air thence, that cauſe Ice. We muſt then ſuppoſe, that

that in Warm Weather the foreſaid nitrous corpuſcles floating in the Air are ſlack, and ſwim, or ly parallel with the ſurface of the Earth; but then as ſoon as the Moon by her motion ſhall have turned their Figure downwards, and by defect of the Warmth of the Air (occaſioned by Sulphurous Effluvia's exhaled out of the Earth, and actuated by the motion of the Sun, whence the Warmth of the Air ariſes) aſſuming their natural rigid ſtructure, they are precipitated downward in great Showres, at the return of the Froſt. Though I have here indeavoured to accomodate this ſort of Mechanick Phyloſophy to the preſent occaſion, I muſt tell you, that to me ſome other Phyloſophical Principles Printed *Anno* 63. renders the thing

much more evident, and therefore where I am to satisfy my self in subjects of that nature, I do chuse to take my recourse to them; however the other being most in Vogue, I shall spare the pains of obtruding mine.

§. 3. The application of the preceding Discourse to the *Jesuits Bark*, is our next affair. 1. That it is Bitter, Sense convinces us. 2. That it is Resinous, the Eye manifests in breaking it. 3. That it is Restringent, the Tast doth attest by the perception of Contraction, and roughness upon the Tongue, especially in the simple Powder, after the Bitterness is extracted by maceration, or decoction in any Liquor.

§. 4. The *Bark* being extreamly Bitter, Resinous, Viscous, and consequently Emplastick, and Ad-

Adstringent, declares it a most potent Styptick; for by its extraordinary Bitterness the minute slender acuated Particles (being partly Nitrosalin, and partly others) are readily and deeply fixed, into the remotest Pores, and thereunto are fast cemented by its Emplastick Viscous resin. And in regard all these qualifications, figures, positions, and principles do so rarely concur in one body, its no wonder not many Barks besides it, are found so effectual for stopping Ague fits.

§. 5. Before we inquire further into the manner of its activity in intermittent Feavors; we will demonstrate, that the *Chinchina* Bark is neither Purgative, nor Laxative *per se*. The former appears, in that in most Bodies it doth not raise any Ebullition; the

the latter, in that all do agree, it is not moiſtning, nor much ſtimulating, unleſs taken in too great a Doſe, or where the Stomach is charged with a maſs of Humours. Neither is it Diuretick or Diaphoretick *per ſe*, which needs no other proof, than the general atteſtation of all thoſe, that have experienced it on the occaſion of their Diſtempers. Wherefore ſince *per ſe* it neither operates by Vomit, Stool, Urin, or Sweat, being the uſual way of carrying off the Cauſes of Agues, which properly ought to be termed Curing, I judge we may ſafely conclude, its chief Energy conſiſts only in ſtopping of Ague fits; for in as much as one, that is troubled with a virulent Gonorrhee, cannot be ſaid to be Cured by ſtopping it up with

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Adſtringents, the malignity together with the putrefied Humours being dam'd up within the Body, and therefore is ſo apt to return, and be converted into a worſe Diſeaſe, the Pox, unleſs Cured by removing the cauſe, *viz.* by extinguiſhing the malignity, and carrying off the Putrid Humours by deterſives or Purgatives; ſo Agues can no otherwiſe be termed Cured by the *Jeſuits Bark*, but only ſtop'd, and the vitious Humours retained and mured up, whereby either the Fits upon ſome ſhort interval do return, or through faillure thereof, worſe Diſeaſes are engendred (by the vitious Humours ſo retained and bound up) as Dropſies, Conſumptions, Scurvey, or twenty other Diſtempers, that either render the Party his whole life-

life-time extreamly Crasie, or kill him out-right.* Your objection I can as soon answer as conjecture, *viz.* A *Diarrhæa* or loosness is oft Cured by Adstringents; but then nature throws off the cause by frequent Stools, which in a *Gonorhæa*, though it be possible to run off, and so afterwards remedied by Adstringents, it is rarely observed, unless in those that are very mild and little malignant, though even in those, and in the forementioned *Diarrhæaes*, its far the safer way to carry off the cause: In likemanner, where slight Agues by Symptomatick Vomits before the Fit, and Sweats at the termination of them, have lessened the Cause, the *Jesuits Bark* may sometimes put the last hand to the suppressing of the Distemper, and

and yet I ſhould rather chooſe to be Cured another way.

§. 6. That in ſome the Bark proves Purgative, in others Vomitive, is only *per accidens*, by encountring with floating bilious, or corrupt Pituitous humours about the Stomach, Guts, precipitating the former, and giving a ſhock to the latter; ſo that according to what I obſerved in my ninth Rule, where it chances to operate by Vomit or Purge, it indicates a neceſſity of exhibiting a Purgative, or Emetick. Therefore in many caſes I eſteem it *male* practice to mix opiates with the *Jeſuits Powder*, to keep in or ſtay it in the body, unleſs the Patient be reduced to a very low ebb of ſtrength, and even then, it ought not to be coutinued long, except ſome other urgent Symptoms ſhould co-indicate it. §. 7.

§. 7. Now we are advanced to the chief point and knot of the difficulty (the untying of which will manifestly detect the killing errors, committed not only in intermittent, but principally in continual Feavors) How, in what manner, and by what means the *Jesuits Bark* doth stop Ague Fits. Wherefore let us proceed by method, first assert the theory of Agues, and afterwards by way of *Indication* describe, how the *Bark* by being so potently and peculiarly Adstringent and Styptick, as I have before illustrated (wherein its sole faculty and energy consists) doth answer our *Intention*.

CHAP. XVII.

Willis *his Hypothesis of* Agues *is ridiculously Erroneous.*

THat Excrementitious Humours *extra vasa* put into an high ebullition, and accended into a præternatural igneous heat, are the cause of intermittent Feavors, the old *Hypothesis* intimates, which in some particulars doth nearer approach the Truth, and expresses the curative indication beyond the Fictitious modern one of *Thomas Willis*, who for couching Physical Romances, and Romantick notions, smoothly, elegantly, and to Physicians of *Par.* only resembling Truth, doth exceed *Monsieur Scudery* in his Historical Fictions, could

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it but be believed, the ſtile and the Latine were as much his own as the matter. Had the ſaid *Willis* from obſervation abſtracted his Novels, a happier ſucceſs would have attended his practice, than which nothing ever proved more pernicious and fatal to moſt of thoſe Patients, that ſubjected themſelves to his, and the followers of him, Their debauch'd advice, which the Bills of Mortality of his time, and ſince, did amply teſtify. His *Caprices* being ever formed before experimental obſervation, he was obliged to ſtrain the latter, to render them agreeable to the former, which was the cauſe of that great number of Caytifs failing under his management; whereas had he made experience the foundation of his Inventions, a rule that

ſwayed

swayed with the Ancients, his endeavours might have been in some measures serviceable. His judgment was most palpably depraved, in concluding excrementitious humours could be lodged no where, but in the common receptacles, as the Gall-Bladder, Guts, *&c.* There being according to his assertion no other visible repositories; as if the Pores of the *Parenchyma* (conspicuous through a *Microscope*) of the Entrails, Musculs, Glanduls, *&c.* were not sufficiently numerous, to contain a centuple proportion of humours, more than those cavities he mentions, for the proof of which, you need only consider, in what places the humours are contained in an *Anasarca*, *Ascites*, *pedes œdematosi*, all internal tumours of the Bowels, and those of the external

external parts. But he conceived these not to be Excrementitious, as the *bilis in cysti fellea*, & *stercora in intestinis*, allowing them only to be *humores crudi*, that may be concocted, wherein his error is discovered, by misapprehending the intendment of the Ancients in the word *Excrementitium*, signifying *omne id quod excerni debet*, and therefore crude blood that has stagnated a considerable time in the Pores, having thereby acquired a preternatural crasis, disposition, or quality, is as much excrementitious, as the Urine, or *alvi fæces*, and thence being incapable of assimilation to the universal Mass, must be substracted by Bleeding, Purging, Transpiration, Urine, Expectoration, Sputation, Vomit, Excretion at the Nose, Eyes, Ears,

Ears &c. For certainly none can deny, but that not Humours running at the Ears in Infants, Fleam expectorated by Cough, or Spit up from the Glanduls of the Throat, are Excrementitious Humours, contained in no visible Cavities, or Cells. Neither doth the conceding (as he urges) of stagnation of Excrementitious humours in the Pores exclude, or impede the circulation of the Mass in any other part, than where the stagnation is, and finding a resistance or exclusion, the circulating Blood doth preter-flow to the next passages, that are patent. The Argument most inforcing his objection, is grounded upon the trite maxime of Physick, *viz.* That humours *extra vasa* Putrefy. This is granted, but how, and when? *Post longam moram*, not

not immediately, as appears in moſt Ædematous, Skirrous, or Aqueous Tumors, and many *Ecchymoſes* not tending to Putrefaction before a long interval of time; though in ſome Caſes, where the external and internal Pores are quite ſtop'd and choak'd up, and the Blood conſiſting of Heterogeneous Particles, is Sulphurous, and full of Spirits, a Putrefaction doth enſue immediately *extra vaſa*, and ſo it may *intra vaſa*, manifeſt in Putrid Continual Feavors. Moreover conceding this Phyſick Romancers poſition, that the Blood, or excrementitious Humours, cannot ſtagnate *extra vaſa*, the whole ſtructure of the Art of Phyſick, raiſed by the ſedulous obſervation and experience of ſo many Agues, is thrown to the ground at once; for then obſtructions

ſtructions of the Bowels, all internal Tumours, Dropſies, Infarctions of the Stomach, and Lungs, with many other evident diſtempers, muſt all be expunged, Purging ſet aſide, Bleeding rendred uſeleſs, and no other Remedies continue in force, beſides Alteratives, Diaphoreticks, and Diureticks. A fine ſort of Empirical and deſtructive practice, whereunto the man being glued by ſuch like falſe Opiniater notions, was driven to a moſt unreaſonable uſe of Spirit of *Hartshorn*, poſting thereby Legions of Patients to untimely ends, and ſtill continued by his unhappy ſucceſſors, who in imitation of their maſter, aim at nothing more that getting of Fees, by defrauding people of their lives.

That this *Iatroſophiſt* had given

ven himſelf over to Phyſick Tales, and invention of Caſes, that never happened, producing them in Evidence, to maintain his falſe poſitions, this inſtance of a Cure performed at *Oxford* on a young Gentlewoman, now the Wife of an Attorney of the Lord Mayors Court, may convince you; whence, and from the courſe he directed her Mother, both decumbent of an intermittent Feavor, he abſtracted his Theorems of Agues. To the former he had exhibited ſuch a proportion of *Mercurius Dulcis*, as raiſed a Salivation ſo plentiful, that it had almoſt Embark'd her in *Charons* Boat, and put himſelf into the humour of attending her to the end of her Voyage, to anticipate the reproach and ſcandal, which then was likely would unevitably enſue,

enſue, though through mercy ſhe narrowly eſcap'd his hands ſcarce Cur'd, as likewiſe did her Mother, which afterwards he draws into conſequence, as I hinted before, for inſtalling his erroneous Principles of Agues: This being related to me, did ever after excite an averſion to the Author, and a diffidence in his Writings.

The ground-work of the Theory and Practice of Intermittent Feavers, reſts on this *Hypotheſis*, that the Original of Agues muſt be placed in the Maſs of Blood preternaturally affected, rais'd into a fermentation by the appulſe and commixture of the nutritious juyce, which though indued with a good natural *Diatheſis*, or conſtitution, yet upon its commixture with the diſtempered Blood, through its too great a contrariety excites an

high ebullition, which he calls an Intermittent Feavor. You are to apprehend, he makes mention of two *succi nutritii*, the one *fol.* 119. de febr. *Succus nutritius ex esculentorum materia suppeditatus*; and *fol.* 120. *e pabulo quotidiano suppeditatus*; and why would not this Phantastique continue the old name *Chylus*? though in another place he improperly terms it *Chymus*, by which *Hippocrates* only intended the Blood, and *Plato* and *Aristotle Sapor*, or Taste. The other he recites *fol.* 109. *a succus nutritius e sanguine suppeditatus*, and is (as he says) a Vehicle of the Animal Spirits, a bratte of the brain of *Glisson* and *Wharton*, and by *Willis* highly approved and Christen'd the *Liquor Nervosus*, an opinion so absurd and ridiculous, that all *Europe* have with

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contempt rejected the nursing of it, the Fools of *Paris* only excepted. Well, it is the former of these *Nutritii* or *alibiles succi* he purposes, for the first source and *causa movens* of an intermittent, and typical fermentation; but what, if the Patient for several days, by reason of a dejected Appetite, assumes no nutriment, whence must the *Causa movens*, *Fovens*, *Adjuvans*, *commaterialis*, or what not, be fetch'd? and if upon the *prava diathesis* of the Blood, the first concoction in the Stomach is immediately depraved, and perverted (as questionless it is) how will the pot be set on Boiling through want of sufficient contrariety in the Juices? If by removing and correcting the humours about the Stomach, the Ague is forthwith ceased and

expelled, what becomes of the *Hypothesis*? if the *Juventia* and *Iadentia* are only relative and applicable to the Stomach, and the first original and immediate (*Symptomata proxime emanantia*) symptoms do only appear about the ventricle, I judge we need not give credit to Romantick notions, that like *Il il! with a Il hiss* shall lead us out of the way to kill people.

That the Chyle for being well and naturally confected, should be impeach'd a cause of a Feavorish Disease (*risum teneatis amici*) is an absurdity before unheard of, and to elude the Truth by asserting, that Vomitives Cure an Ague no otherwise, than by throwing up Choler (how he is forced to strain himself) is false, since I have oft observed intermittent *Tertians* era-

eradicated, where the Emetick hath cast up an heap of Putrid slime, without the admixture of a grain of Choler. On the other hand I have seen Bleedings, and such Purgatives, or Laxatives, which he so highly commends, only to make his marks to bear, a hundred times continued in use, and repeated in eight, ten, or twelve interval days, and exhibited before the Fit, with no more success than commonly attended his first practice at *Oxford*, which I particularly took notice of (being my self then a Student in *Exeter* Colledge) was so inconsiderable, that he was forced to block at his Pen, and so by forging of Novelties, thereby removing the bushel from over his Candle, allured a number of poor Country Patients, though at that time

very raw in all manner of experience, nor advanced in the least in practical observations; so that at last *Justice* for his having so long impunitely injur'd mankind, made him his own Executioner, dying under the same misapplications, so many hundreds had miscarried by. Though after he had thus practised many years, I have met with him in consultation., then whom I never observed a man less Sagacious in finding out a Disease, and therefore he would ever submit to any, that should discover it, being wholly unfurnish'd with the Diagnostick part, whereby he might oppose or approve anothers judgment. Indeed it were to be wished most of my Friends of *Paris* would return to their *Institutes*, and perfect themselves in the *Semeiotica*; for they are

so

ſo apt to miſtake Diſeaſes, that in five, four are commonly miſnamed by them, and not long ſince an Anatomical *Pelweather*, (a Doctor) managed a perſon of conſiderable Quality, living within two Miles of *Paris*, for a Gout, who being Directed, was found to die of an Ulcerous Conſumption, his Lungs appearing in a great meaſure putrefied; but what do I mention this ſingle example, when I could produced a hundred, whom Syrup of Steel (his general quack Medicine) had brought to the ground, upon applying it to Diſeaſes by him miſtaken.

That which induced this *Innovator* to ſtate the *Focus*, *Sedes*, and *Fomes* of intermittent Feavors in the Veſſels, was the obſerving, that many Autumnal and Epidemick *Tertians* attack'd Bodies

of all Temperaments, Ages, and Sexes, (in some of whom no foul Stomach, or ill feeding could be discovered by him) likewise such as should live in Foggy marshy places, as the hundreds of *Essex*, and lower *Kent*. Unto this instance, carrying the force of an Objection, I must make a repartie of those sporadick Agues, that appear plainly engendred by irregular Diet; where the Air cannot in the least be suspected to bear a part in a most healthful season, and the best of Climats, on which occasions the Stomach by the original and immediate symptoms, doth shew it self principally and primarily affected, and other parts only *per deuteropatheiam*; as also it doth even in those intermittent Feavorish Distempers of the Autumn, and of Marshy places, where though the

the Nitropyretick Particles of the Air do seem to introduce a dyscrasie in the Blood, through the Pores and inspiration, yet this cannot happen, unless soon after the Stomach doth receive the same ill impression from the Spirits of the Arterial Liquor, and *Lympha*, considering that through heat of the former, and Salin particles of the latter, it doth in a great measure perform the first concoction, or Chylification, whence afterwards through infarctions of its own, and circumjacent parts, by putrid slymy variegated humours, variously constituted, and boiling up, those several sorts of Agues receive their production. Should I charge my self with the trouble of copying out the Theory of intermittent, and continual Feavors, abstracted

from experience and experimental Observations, the sole original and fundamental of true knowledge, you would at the same moment be furnish'd with a guide easily to conduct you to Remedies equal to *Riverius* his *Febrifugue*, *Jesuits Bark*, or any other, in Intermmittents, and to Medicines in continual, putrid or malignant, beyond any yet discovered, that shall manifestly abate the Distemper, and extinguish malignity; but it is forreign to my intention ever to gratify that ingrateful and malicious tribe of *Par.* further then present them. with a looking glass of their errors, and to inform the Vulgar, that following the Dictates of their own sense, and common experience, will in slight Distempers more safely Cure them, and in dangerous

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ones prove leſs hurtful, than they, or the prepoſterous management of their Art.

CHAP. XVIII.

By what vertue, manner or quality, the Jeſuits Bark *doth ſtop* Ague *Fits.*

TO avoid *Chicaneries*, and School-wranglings, we will only ſuppoſe Ague Fits to be occaſioned by an high ebullition, *Orgaſmus*, or fermentation (as others chooſe to call it) of contrary humours, and Juices about the Stomach, their Particles being rarefied, attenuated, and of various figures, do vibrate, and ſhock one another impetuouſly, and by their violent local motion againſt each other a great

great heat is at length raised, and an high ebullition, whence Effluvia's being gradually dispersed, and impelled into the Mass, do according to their number and quality excite a greater or lesser, longer or shorter, milder or malignant heat and ebullition, depending also upon the disposition, and susceptibily of the Blood. The indication drawn hence concludes, that a Medicine, which is drying, condensing, incrassating, and Adstringent, so as to be penetrating also, must be singularly energick, and effectual (though not always proper to be used) to allay the Febril ebullition before mentioned, by interposing its minute slender acuated corpuscles between the combattant Particles, and as it were parting them, by staking themselves like so many Pallisadoes between

betwеen them, and ſo by crewding them up cloſe, fetter and impriſon them, whence conſequently the ebullition muſt neceſſarily ceaſe, and a truce put to the combat for ſo long time, as the interpoſing corpuſcles ſhall there continue, which being worn out, or by long repulſion of the impriſoned particles expelled, the battle commences a new, and the fits return, which then are to be ſtop'd again by the ſame Medicine.

That this indication is anſwered in all its particulars by the *Jeſuits Bark*, the frequent and common experiment, together with the reaſon thereof, given in the manifeſt diſſection of its parts, and explication of its qualities, and effects before recited, do clearly demonſtrate: For conſiſting of ſuch ſtakeing or pal-

palliſading particles, and indued with a penetrating bitterneſs, adſtrictive, and emplaſtick qualities, it obtains a ſpecifick vertue to ſtop febril Paroxyſms. Why other Adſtringents, as Allom, Tormentil, Berbery Bark, and ſuch like are not equally Febrifugues with the *Chinchina*, is becauſe they are not ſufficiently bitter, and penetrative nor emplaſtick; or were they bitter, penetrative, and emplaſtick, yet not conſiſting of particles, whoſe figure fit the Pores of the Febril matter about the Stomach, ſo as to enter them, would fail of the vertue the Jeſuit is endowed with, wherein all theſe *requiſita* meeting, do therefore render it *ſpecifick*.

CHAP.

CHAP. XIX.

Giving the reasons for the Method and rules (heretofore set down) of exhibiting the Julius Book.

MY next task is, from this Theory to give you the reason of the rules, set down *fol.* 160. In the first Bleeding, Vomiting, or Purging are directed: The first to diminish the *Plethora ad vires*, or *ad vasa*, to make room for the Spirits to move, the Blood to circulate, cool and ventilate the Humours, open Obstructions, and remove the constipation of the Pores: The second, to evacuate the whole Body, and Bowels; but particularly to averruncate those Viscous Putrid Humours about

about the Stomach, where the *fecus*, and *minera mali* lyes abiconded: The third, in case Vomiting is counter indicated by weakness, tenderness of Sex or Age, indisposition of Parts, or mildness of the Distemper, not requiring a Medicine of that efficacy. These depletions and evacuations being in sufficient measure and proportion premised, the Relique of putrid humours ought to be precipitated to the Guts, or Bladder, or the Ferment (as they term it,) bound up by a specifick styptick, as the *Jesuits Bark*, and several others, which done, the Spirits return to their several functions, and the Concoctions are restored to their Vigour, whereby new humours and juices are engendred, which gradually diluting and qualifying the forementiond remaining

remaining ferment, the Ague is totally Cured without danger of relapse. But in case the *Jesuits Bark* shall be exhibited immediately, before the body is depleted, and evacuated, as of late years hath been the practice, the Febril ferment is by longer detention augmented, and much deteriorated, or rather those putrid Ebullititious humours do not only receive an addition in quantity, but quality, which sometimes amounts to malignity. This is not all, obstructions are inveterated, the Bowels extreamly weakned, and subverted in their temperament, whence more dangerous and obstinate Diseases are to be expected, than the Ague it self. So that when ever the Fits shall return again, they shall appear attended with far worse symptoms than formerly, and

continue

continue much longer, and oft times be converted to double *tertians* and *quartans*, being only single before. I have more than once known, that a single *tertian* by applying the *Bark* too early, before proportionable evacuations or depletions, hath been forced into a continual mortal Feaver, the violent flyprick Medicine having impell'd the ferment, or those Putrid febril humours into the great vessels. Neither will the purge *Willis* mentions *fol.* 142. the infusion of *Sena* and *Rhubarb* (purposely adduced to avoid thwarting of his *Hypothesis*) signify any thing in a stubborn, or inveterated *tertian*; it must be a Cathartick of another nature, and greater energy, among which I could discover one to the Physicians of *P.* that at once or twice purges off those Viscous

putrid

putrid humours in a great part, the other it precipitates to the Bladder, and the remainder it fixes, which three properties ought to concur in any Medicine, that deſerves to be named a *Febrifuge*, or ſpecifick *Antipyretick*; but that would be caſting Pearls to Sw.

In the ſecond precept great doſes of the *Jeſuits Powder* are forbidden, leſt by too ſudden a cohibition you crowd the ferment into the great Veſſels, or by too great a doſe, or weight, it precipitate it ſelf downwards into the Guts, and purge, and ſo carry it ſelf off, not unlike *Mercurius Dulcis* given in a Doſe to raiſe a Salivation, inſtead whereof, by its weight and fermentative quality, as they call it, it purges, whereas by ſmall Doſes it anſwers the intention;

tion; though I am not ignorant, that ſometimes ſmall Doſes may by its adſtriction precipitate, and detrude looſe floating humours downwards, and ſo become *per accidens* laxative (as medlers are ſaid laxative, *prima menſa comeſta*) and by that it ſignifies the body requires a purgative.

The fourth Cannon injoyns another purge after ſome interval, to attempt the carrying off ſome part of the humours, that have been bound up, (before the ebullition revives, the vertue of the *Jeſuit* being almoſt worn out) and to cement the remainder by a few Doſes of the *Bark*.

If upon conjectural computation the relique of morbifique matter ſhall be deemed conſiderable, another Cathartique muſt be interpoſed after ſix weeks, to

which

which duration the adstriction of the *Bark* may well extend, since after several previous subductions of humours, the styptick is supposed to continue its prerogative over a small heap, to a longer interval, which being somewhat reinforced, doth abide in prevalence, until the last small remainder of febril matter is by the strength of nature dispersed.

The occasion of the sixth injunction is this; though many have been brought off from their Agues by the method predict, yet considering the nauseous doses of the *Jesuit*, the long protracted regimen of Diet, frequent danger of relapses, which in some hath happened twenty times in the time of a year or two, and after all there has been a translation into an incurable Disease; in my opinion, other methods

methods ought to be preferr'd, where the cafe can bear it. And grant the *Bark* is uſed withall the caution, and ſucceſs imaginable, will Experience awards neceſſity of an aperitive or deobſtruent courſe at the next ſeaſon, or at leaſt the ſubſequent ſpring, to delete the veſtiges of the *Bark*, and the ultimate impreſſions of the Febril lees, or ſediment; but a *caveat* is put in againſt Chalybeats, they in point of adſtriction being Siſters to the *Jeſuit*, as hereafter ſhall be more plainly made out, *viz.* That all Chalybeat preparations, and particularly ſuch as are called erroneouſly Aperitive, are highly adſtringent, ſtyptick, obſtructive, and binding *per ſe*. Alſo that moſt of thoſe preparations of Steel, which are termed adſtringent,

gent, are either *Spasmick* and *Emplastick*. In my Treatise of the *Scurvy*, I have partly proved the assertion, and given instances, how extreamly dangerous the use of *Steel* is, if misapplyed, hundreds, I may say thousands, owing the irrecoverable loss of their Health to it, and not a few the loss of the lives: Yet notwithstanding these convincing proofs, not only *Steel*, but the *Jesuits Powder*, and *Laudanum*, are become the three *Quack-Medicines* of this Age.

That *Steel* is the bain of the Lungs, doth not only appear by its suppressing expectoration, but also by crowding and forcing gross Phlegmatique and Salin humours up to the Lungs, whence inevitably Consumptions and Hectick Feavers do ensue, whereof I have seen frequent in-

inſtances in young and old: And notwithſtanding it is ſo highly cryed up for opening obſtructions, I have more then once obſerved ſome Women, that have made uſe of *Crocus Martis Aperitivus* (falſly ſo called) for the procuring their *Menſtrua*, have fallen into an incurable ſuppreſſion. *Per accidens* it doth ſometime prove de-obſtruent, by crowding Humours and Spirits up into a heap, until at laſt they burſt through, and then by Exploſion, violence of motion, and a forcible ſtream, they carry all before them, and ſo become aperitive, not unlike to a rivulet, that is dammed up with a bank of mud, which ſtopping the water until it is ſweiled, and gathered into a great heap, is at length thereby burſt through, which happening, moves impetuouſly, ſcours

scours and clears all before it. Moreover, the material principle of Steel being Vitriol, which is allowed adstringent, and obstructive in the highest degree, doth strongly confirm what before is asserted.

CHAP. XVII.

Containing animadversions on the grand course of Physick, *described in* Chap. 11.

§. 1. MY affairs preventing me, I must suspend my intention of discoursing particularly upon the five courses formerly mentioned; and therefore shall only set down a few animadversions upon the grand course of Physick, prescribed to the *Sieur* &c. which you have

already read in *Chap.* 11. The first Medicine set down by the Sieur *Phlegm.* he knew not what to make of it, and therefore at the close writes only *M.* for *Misce*, it being neither Apozem, because it wants Syrup, nor Julep, because it is a decoction. By the *Scorzonera* and Liquorish he designs to smooth the Blood, but then by the Spirit of Sulphur, that is likewise added, he renders it rough again. The Claret-wine (which he ignorantly calls *Vinum Claretum*, signifying spiced Wine, and rendred clear, by passing it through an Hippocras bag) is poured to it, because the Patient having been a Claret drinker is not to be taken suddenly from the use of it, for fear through want thereof his Stomach should be palled; the Cinamon water

is

is to keep up his Spirits: The whole is the most idle prescription I ever yet beheld, consisting of contrary Ingredients, and consequently Heterogeneous, which necessarily must ferment in his body, and therefore instead of allaying the Febril fermentation (erroneously so termed) he doth considerably augment it, whereupon the Patient growing worse, he thought it not safe to trust himself to him alone, though a *Patriarch*, but must have another joyn'd with him, to render the case worse, who agree in the next prescription, which is a Decoction of bitter, and sweet, *viz.* Liquorish, Gentian, Jesuits Bark, Centaury, *&c.* A Medicine as idle, but more pernicious than the former, being wholly Empirical without sense or rea-

ſon. I perceive theſe two Gentlemen aſcrib'd the chief energy of the *Jeſ.* Bark in ſuppreſſing of preternatural fermentations, to the bitterneſs of it, and therefore to exalt the vertue thereof, the other bitter Simples are added; if ſo, why is Liquoriſh put to it?

2*dly*. It is univerſally obſerved, that all things that do (*movere alvum*) cauſe Stools, not only infringe, but deſtroy the vertue of the Jeſuits Bark: Wherefore it is very ſenſeleſs, to add Centaury, Carduus, and Gentian, which by a ſmart ſtimulation and potent deterſion do all occaſion Stools, and conſequently precipitate and throw off the Jeſuit in a great meaſure. The manifeſt truth hereof you ſhall find by giving the Jeſuits Bark to two Agu: Patients, whoſe

Diſ-

Diſeaſes are indifferently equal in their Symptoms: He that takes the Bark without the bitter Decoction, ſhall be reſcued from his Fits ſix or eight days before the other. Furthermore, I have known the foreſaid Bark given in ſubſtance three weeks ſucceſſily with a *ſuperbibendo* of the *Decoctum amarum*, without the expected effect; but on the other hand, after the ſame Patient had ſwallowed down three Boluſſes of the Peruvian Bark upon the omiſſion of the Decoct. Amar. his Fits were ſtop'd immediately. So by this you are to underſtand, *amara* are not all of the ſame nature, witneſs Aloes, Coloquynth, *&c.*

3*dly*. Theſe *Signiors* were very addle headed, in directing a Decoction of the Bark, which only extracts the bitter from: he

adſtringent particules, which being Terreſtrial were left in the bottom of the Pipkin, whereby the Medicine is partly deſtroyed.

4thly. Conſidering, that moſt continual Feavors after digeſtion, and the æquation of the Heterogeneous humours, are carried off by Sweat, Urine, or Stool, can any thing be more contrary and Lethiferous, than the Jeſuits Bark, that ſtops all the *Avenues* of the Body; crowds and forces up humours out of the lower venter into the middle, and ſupream venters, as appears by their preſcription of the 24*th.* where Pectorals are adviſed to relieve his difficulty of Breathing, cauſed by the Jeſuits Bark; for this ſymptom did not attend his Diſeaſe at firſt, but was an *Epiginomenon.* And now his humours are thus thrown up to this

this Lungs and Throat, the Vital Spirits must needs be extreamly oppressed, and stifled; to whose relief a number of insipid faint musty Cordials are prescribed. These sages observing, instead of having done little good, thy had done a great deal of hurt by an unknown Medicine, they push on by trying one experiment upon another, to whose composition they were much more stangers, *viz.* the *Goa* stone; to little purpose. But still the difficulty of Breathing increased, of which he complained so vehemently, as if a house had stood upon his breast; thus the poor Gentleman was night-mared by the Jesuits Bark, to remove which, here is a lick-pot (prescribed on the *28th.*) of nasty Linseed-Oyl, taught them by the Boars of

Ger-

Germany; which though very moiſtning and relaxing, could not abate the adſtriction the Bark had cauſed. Hitherto they have continued the uſe of Acids; now Empirick like they paſs over to Remedies quite oppoſite *viz. Volatile Alcalies*, and therefore they recommend Spirit of Sal armoniack to be taken in every draught of drink and broath, inſtead of Spirit of Sulphur; likewiſe he is oft to gorge down Spirit of Hartſhorn in Briony-water. By theſe preſcripts, I find they are receded from their former opinion, importing the difficulty of Breathing depended on a tranſlation of humours to his Lungs, as beyond all peradventure it did: And now they humbly conceive, it was occaſioned by Hypochondriack vapours. But ſince thoſe

Vo-

Volatile alcalies cauſed no abatement of that ſymptom, they e'en return to their old deſerted opinion, of a tranſlation of humours to the Lungs, and therefore on the 29*th.* they endeavour to purge them off by a violent Purge, the ſtrongeſt that ever was preſcribed to the ſtongeſt man, and in the greateſt doſe, *viz.* Twenty grains of *Pil. e duobus*, conſiſting of *coloquynthis*, and *ſcammony*. This was an error unpardonable, for theſe reaſons; firſt for directing the ſtrongeſt Purge, in the greateſt doſe, to the weakeſt man that lay dying. 2*dly.* For ordering a violent purge, when a continual Feaver (not without ſuſpition of malignity) was near the ſtate, whereas it is accounted a great error to adviſe a gentle purge in the beginning and aug-

ment

ment of a mild continual Feaver. Now, had any other that was not of their *Conclave*, been guilty of an error a thouſand parts leſs, they would in that Countrey have proſecuted him not for *male* practice only, but Murther. At laſt the ſufferer fell into Rutling in his Throat (the neareſt ſymptom to death) which they ignorantly believed, was occaſion'd by the humours mounting, and therefore they appoint him a Muſtard gargle, which ſtifles him immediately, inſtead of halling Fleam out of his Throat by roapes. In concluſion, may I never be guilty of ſo much Knavery, and Ignorance, as to become a *Conclave* Phyſician.

CHAP.

The last CHAPTER.

WHat sort of Animal a Conclave-Physician is like to prove in curing a Dropsie, Consumption, or any other Malady, is without difficulty conjectured, from his ignorant management of Feavers & Agues, the most popular and most common of all Distempers; for upon tracking him 50 years backward, you find him varying, diffident, and most uncertain in his method, a plain evidence his Theory appeared to himself dubious and false, which impels him so oft into various different courses. For a considerable time continual Feavers were endeavoured to be remov'd by bleedings, and acid Juleps; but many more dying then recov'ring, put the Physick-Doctors upon a contrary method; namely, upon the use of Volatil Alcalies, as Spirit of Hartshorn, Spirituous *Sudorific*-waters, *&c.* throwing off Treacle-water, because consisting of one or two acid Ingredients among many alcalies. This manner of cure prevailing less than the former, they fall into an empirical course,

courſe, as exhibiting *Jeſuits Bark* againſt all continual and intermittent Feavers, which now by all men is judged to be more fatal then any of the former. Whither they will apply next, who knows? tho' ſome already have caſt off the *Bark*, and began again with Acids, others with Alcalies, as being according to their ſentiments leſs lethiferous. By theſe contrary courſes a Conclave-Phyſician betrays his ignorance in Theory, and unskilfulneſs in Practice. After all, I muſt tell you, Feavers are curable by methods different from theſe, and remedies, which they never yet have found out, nor ever will, as long as they continue in their Aſſociations and Confederacies; for all following one *Bellwether*, muſt like Sheep go aſtray, whom if any of a genious more inquiſitive ſhould endeavour to conduct into a true path, would for his pains be rewarded with ill language, reproach, and all manner of ingratitude; and therefore no more ſhall be ſaid.

FINIS.

THE CONCLAVE OF Physicians,

Detecting Their Intrigues, Frauds, and Plots, Against Their

PATIENTS.

Also a Peculiar Discourse OF THE

JESUITS BARK:

The History thereof, with its True Use, and Abuse,

Moreover, A Narrative of an eminent Case in Physick.

By Gideon Harvey, M. D. Physician in Ordinary to His Majesty.

LONDON:
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To the Honourable

Sr. Philip Howard Kt.

Captain and Colonel of the Queens Troop of His Majesties Guards.

Tam Marti quam Mercurio, was the juſt Atchievment of the great Sir *Philip Sidney*; and he that would imitate *Plutarch* in the parallel of his Worthies, muſt to Sir *Philip Howard* award not only an equal, but a rank as far ſuperior, as this latter Age excels the former. The felicity of your *Genius* has obtained an Experience ſo large

large in the faculties of the Learned, that even in ours you are received a Judge, as Impartial as Knowing; may I then presume to commit this Treatise, though small, yet great in Importance, to your Patronage and Suffrage, which is the submissive Petition of,

Honourable Sir,

Your most Humble

And most Obedient Servant,

Harvey.

In-

Introduction.

Reader;

I Omit Complementing you with Courteous, Gentle, or the like, suspecting the major part may prove of a contrary hew; and therefore you are to believe, this Tract is not written to please many; for which I expect no other reward, than what is in my power to bestow on my self, namely a satisfaction, flowing from a sincere design of cautioning Physicians and Chyrurgions, in the exercise of their profession, by setting before their Eyes the Errors, Fraud, and malo practice of some Physick Doctors of Paris, and those also (sub tecto nomine) it being wholly

wholly forreign to my intention, to detract from the reputation of any man, though living at a great distance: And whereas gross aberrations adequate to those within mentioned may happen at Amsterdam, Hamborough, *or a greater City, whence probably from the consciousness of their guilt some may imagine themselves level'd at (and so may those at* Constantinople, *if they conclude the Presidents recited in this Treatise may be adapted to any* Meridian) *I do protest, and call Heaven to witness, I did never declare to any man, nor ever shall, that by* Paris *Physicians and Chyrurgions within named, I mean'd any other, than those living in the* Metropolis *of* France. *This I conjecture will be termed a* Jesuitical *Protestation by some malicious Infidels, who will believe none*

Pro-

Proteſtants, *but thoſe, that wear little Bands, and crop'd Hair. An hungry Gueſt is impatient to know what he is to have for his entertainment, and ſo may you poſſibly; and therefore I will immediately acquaint you with your Bill of Fare. Here is Variety of Butchers Meat, fetch'd from the Shambles of* Paris *Phyſicians, though plainly dreſſed after the old* Engliſh *Mode, without interlarding with* French *Rhetorick. You have ſome pleaſant* Entremets, *that will help to digeſt t'other. After this, for a* Deſert, *you are preſented with a Diſcourſe on the* Jeſuits Bark, *relating what it is, and what it is not; how it is to be us'd, and how to be abuſed. Before I take my* Congé, *I muſt give you ſome account of the* Conclave *of Phyſicians mentioned in this little Volume.* Sans

Queve,

Queve, *as in the Title Page, and elsewhere and there (if you please) you are to apprehend it to be the* Conclave *of* Physicians *of* Venice, *and* Conclave Physicians *to be* Venetians. *Know then this famous* Conclave *is the eldest* Quack Synagogue, *consisting of a* Physick Pope, *or* Patriarch, *and a competent number of* Medicinal Cardinals, *who being grown Ancient, Covetous, and through forgetfulness Ignorant, are to govern the rest, and whenever they are consulted, they are to impose upon the Juniors their pretended long Experience, which they are to imbrace with the same implicite faith, the* Turks *do their* Alcoran. *But if Refractory, they are to be convened before* Il Configlio picolo, *which is their* Purgatory, *whence they may be restored again into the bosom of the* Conclave; *but if*

after-

afterwards they prove incorrigible, then the Consiglio Grande, *or the whole* Conclave *sits upon them (which is their* Inquisition) *and there they are Damned, and utterly expelled without redemption. Thus in my time I have known several poor Wretches Damn'd, going about Streets like Dogs without Tails. It is in the power of the* Consiglio Picolo *to grant Indulgences to* Nurses, Midwives, Tinkers *and* Coblers *to practice Physick*, modo poss. prod. in al. cas. *The prerogative of granting Bulls of Absolution for Poisoning a man, or Dispensations for* male *practice is invested in most of the* Cardinals, *but especially in the* Patriarch, *and the method of procuring them is easie*, viz. *by sending for one of them, (which in their* Gibrish *is termed,* calling one in) *and operating with the Patient or his*

his Relations, to present him with three or four Hongari's *or* Chequeens, *which procures a plenary Absolution. The foresaid* Patriarch, *to keep up the reputation of the* Conclave, *is by them reputed* Infallible, *carrying the Keyes of Life and Death about his Girdle, namely an* Inkhorn *& an Escroul, on which setting his mark, all mankind is implicitely to believe, the Patient either died impossibly cureable; or recovered his health at the hands of the Learned: So absolute is custom in rendring the greatest* Fourbery *an act of vertue and Honesty. In their* Religio Medicorum *they also acknowledge Saints; as,* San Riverio, San Villisio, San Tabore; *likewise adore Reliques; as,* Peruvian-*bips,* Opium, Steel, *&c. Against those that refuse being admitted into their* Conclave, *and will not*

conform, they send forth their Bulls and Anathema's, *declaring them* Mountebanks, Quacks, Chymists, Barbers, Ignorants, *&c. and if such should out any time have a Patient die under their hands of an incurable Disease, they thunder it at, he killed the Patient, poisoned him, applyed wrong Medicines, and the like. According to the examination of their Treasury, once in eight or ten years they proclaim a* Jubile, *setting open their doors to* Physicians, Barbers, Apothecaries, *and* Renegade Priests, *who upon the payment of a certain sum of* Chequeens, *are Honoured with a Fop Character, and received into the Church-Porch of* Æsculapius, *being forbidden to enter any further during the time it is occupied by the whole* Conclave *or the* Consiglio Picolo, *though at other Seasons they have toleration*

tion to peep in, or take a turn or two.

Their immolations are celebrated chiefly in the Winter upon Dogs and Cats by the younger fry, and sometimes upon humane bodies performed by the Hangman, their subservient Officer, which being conveyed to their Chauncel, the Cardinals in their turn fall hewing and slaying these Carcases like Cannibals, to the intent all Spectators (to whom at such Festivals free egress and regress is granted) may behold them sitting in their [illegible] and making a pretended narrower search into the parts of mans body, insinuating thereby to these gazers their incomparable Skill and Learning, not without a plain Innuendo, that they should send for them in time of Sickness: This is their joynt plot, wherein each pretend

pretends a share, and it is looked upon to be of such great prevalence, that some Companies forbid any of their Members to hold private Anatomies, *lest thereby he should draw too great a share of business, which ought to be in common; of so great a value is esteemed this* Anatomy *Jewel, forcing a Trade beyond comparison; but if that be the crafty design of the* Venetian Conclave, *I wonder they do not Print all their Names together in a Sheet of Paper, with their Dwelling places, and the names of the Street, where they may be spoken with from eight of the Clock to twelve, and from two to six, and then cause these advertising sheets to be hung up in every* Apothecaries *Shop, and* Booksellers *Stalls; but after all I doubt that would sound too much like the noises*

noise of Ducks. And what new Discoveries have they made in Anatomy *these twenty years? Certainly none, and I dare presume to say, I my self have divulged more new* Anatomical *Observations, which are of great use, than all of 'em in a bundle; and yet I must confess, had I employed those* Anatomical *hours in the study of other parts of* Physick, *I should have made a far better* Physician; *however as I am, I should be loath to stain my Education (which as you may read in my* Casus Medico-Chirurgicus, *is beyond any* Conclave Physician) *in having my Name and Abode Printed in a Catalogue, though with other* Conclavists, *under pretence of being visited by my Juniors, or distinguish'd from Illiterate* Mountebanks, *when in effect*

ERRATA.

Page 1. l. 8. read. πίχνω, p. 34. l. 2. r. *ingenuus*, p. 39. l. 17. r. χαρὰς, p. 72. l. 4. r. *tertio Genesis*, p. 86. l. 19. r. *circumvallation*, p. 101. l. 14. r. *imagine*, p. 104. l. 17. r. *their fat*. p. 134. l. 4. r. *Scraple* 1. instead of *Dr.* 1. Ibid. l. 9. r. *scruple* 1. for *Dr.* 1.

THE

CHAP I.

Of the ſubdolous proceedings in Conſultations: together with the recital of an eminent Caſe in Phyſick.

Ὁ βίος βραχὺς, ἡ δὲ τέχνη μακρὴ.
Life is ſhort, (but) the Art is long.

§ 1. THE ſpacious extent of the Art of Phyſick is by *Hippocrates* in this aphoriſm aſſerted, to exceed the narrow comprehenſion or capacity of the phyſical man, in that ſhort interval he commonly abides in this Atmoſphere; So that, unleſs the endeavours and ſtudies of ſeveral ages be link'd together, it is not to be hoped, that any conſidera-

ble progress will be made therein, especially, when it must be observed, that the path we now-a-days wander in, is the old trodden way, and the new one we sometimes light into, (as that of curing *Feavors*, and *Agues*, with the *Jesuitical* or *Devils-Bark*) is oft attended with a success so different from our expectation. Give me leave therefore, judicious Reader, to pay my Duty to that Profession I have from my younger years been train'd up in, by making remarks on some eminent cases in Physick, that within few years have presented, with a sort of modesty and impartiality, that those who are the most Malevolent, and the sole *Incorporaters of Physick*, shall escape the occasion of expressing to the World, I have us'd them rudely or maliciously.

§ 2.

§ 2. *Solomon*, the greatest in wisdom, which implies him in all Natural and Supernatural subjects the most knowing, gives us this remark, (*Eccles.* 2. 3.) *There is a time to kill, and a time to heal*; which my Mother-wit interprets, *That a Physician, at sometimes he kills, and at sometimes he cures.* Now, if this Observation doth still continue to square with vulgar *Parisian* Physicians, (whose Education was but mean, though by *Association* are rendred very significant) I may infer, that the Art of Physick hath not received the least improvement in the *practical part*, since the age of that wise King; for even in these days *there is a time to kill, and a time to heal*; and for this reason suffer me once more to tell you, that (according to my *Hippocratical* Text, *Life is*

short, but the Art is long) it highly concerns the duty of every honest and conscientious Physician, to contribute to his Faculty what may tend to the promoting and advancement of it; which, in my judgment, can best be performed, by making practical Observations, to the end the *time of killing* may be avoided. Furthermore, observe that as *Solomon* sets down, that there is a *time to kill* before the *time to heal*: so generally, Physicians (especially of pretended Societies) *kill* more than they *cure*.

§ 3. It is not with every trivial matter I must trouble your reading, but with what is most remarkable and eminent. Such is the case of [redacted]. (*Eschevin* and Citizen of *Paris*) a person whose constitution, in his lifetime, was so qualified with Virtue,

tue, as render'd his actions glorious, especially those that tended so transcendently to Charity and Piety, the marks whereof must survive him in many poor Widows and Orphans. This worthy Citizen was the *Patient*, which in *English* signifies a Sufferer. His Physicians were many, and those of the first Magnitude; who being all united into one *Consult*, we may well admire, (if great Learning, vast Skill, Gravity, Formality, conceited Caps, Volpony Gowns, Anatomical Theatre, *Circulation*-Library, Coach and Horses, avail any thing) that there should any Disease be so great, or indeed so little, that should not be blown off with such Charms as are mark'd in their *Recipe*-scrowls. But you must suspend your curiosity of viewing the Closet of their *Ar-*

cana's, until you are acquainted with the ſtate of the *Sufferer's* Diſtemper, his Conſtitution, Age, and other circumſtances, which you ſhall read by and by.

§ 5. In moſt Countreys, a Criminal who is to be put to the Rack, or any ways executed, is uſually, from his ſuffering, called the *Patient*, or *Sufferer*; and ſo is the ſick man, that is to ſubject himſelf to the rigid ſentence of ſome of the combined Phyſicians; which renders the word *Patient* or *Sufferer* truly ſynonymous to both; For, if it be well conſidered, a diſeaſed *Sufferer*, whoſe quality being conſpicuous, muſt in courſe be tryed by a Conſult, or Jury of Phyſicians: the *Quorum* whereof conſiſting of three at leaſt, the firſt called performs the Office of an *Attorney-General*; He, in making of his Proceſs, exhibits

hibits his Charge against the *Sufferer*: declaring, that he hath been very intemperate in eating or drinking, or hath been negligent of his health, in exposing himself to the incertainty of the Air, by leaving off some Cloaths, (as, a pair of Garters, Cuff-strings) or by some violent motion, passion, or other extravagancy; or hath extremely injur'd himself, by over-waking, or over-sleeping, or by this, that, or t'other senseless *occasional cause*, (as he in his wonted dialect doth term it) whereby the *Sufferer* hath now cast himself into a *Feaver*, *Dropsie*, *Consumption*, or what other Disease he is (ignorantly enough) pleased to call it; and so, as they would make the world believe, is become *felo de se*, which is his capital Crime. Upon little or no examination of the Evidence

puny *Conſiglio di ſanita*, (wherein an Anatomical killing Idol, a *Tom Tattle*, a School-maſter turn'd Phyſician, a *Weſtern Bumkin*, that pretends to *Limbo* Children in the Small-Pox by a new method, or, more eſpecially, a Sir *Formal Flegmattick*, muſt be *Chair-man*) He is falſly convicted of this or that Felony on himſelf; and, moſt commonly, if his Crime or Diſeaſe be great, is ſentenc'd to die, and to be executed by tying a Halter about his Arm, and afterward to be ſtabb'd in it with a Lancet, to draw off ſo much Bloud, until he be Herring-dead. Another way of execution they uſe, is to impale the *Sufferer* with a Machine of Box or Ivory, being in nothing different from a Clyſter-pipe; and this to be uſed ſo oft, until it comes out at his mouth: or, if this fails, to order

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such *la Voisine* Drenches to be poured down his throat, which may do them the good Service to stifle the *Sufferer's* (*aura Vitalis*) vital flame in a few days. The *Sufferer*, since it is for Treason he hath committed against himself, after he is dead, (it's well, if, to make sure work, it is not done before) is to be quarter'd, (which in their phrase, is called *opening the Body*) and his Bowels taken out, under pretence of making inspection what Disease the *Sufferer* dyed of; but, in truth, it's more oft to be satisfied in the effects of their bleedings, and deleterious Draughts, and which of the Noble Parts were most injured. But, lest you should suspect this Paragraph a Burlesque of Partiality, which *re vera* is the greatest Truth, it shall be made plain to you from their undue

way of Education, and confirmed Ignorance, thus imposing upon the Vulgar, by the strength of a pretended Priviledge, and their mutual combination to defraud the unwary of their Lives. I shall leave this subject a while, and proceed on the fore-mentioned *Sufferer's* Case.

§ 5. He was surprized on *Saturday* (preceding the Bills) upon drinking a large draught of *bottl'd-Ale*, to quench his droughth, (which his walking into a sweat in a very hot day had much augmented) with a coldness and shivering, sickness at his Stomach, pain in his Head, and weariness all over his Body, which in some few hours turn'd into a smart or violent heat, whereunto, upon some interval of time, a moderate Sweat was subsequent. His Urin did not exceed the colour of

of Amber, and the Sediment thin and scattered; His Respiration answered his Pulse, which was somewhat swift, large and high, and not very unequal in motion; His Age was some few years beyond Forty, which, together with the soundness of his Entrails, his carnous, plethorick, hail and vigorous Constitution, seem'd strong enough to have struggl'd with a far greater Disease, than this ordinary Autumnal Distemper.

It was named by his men of Physick, *the new Disease*: a name of ignorance, or their accustomed *Asylum ignorantiæ*, to which they take their refuge, when they know not what the Disease is, or what to call it. One time they shall tell you, it is an *Ague*; another, it is a *Feavor*; a third, it's an *Ague and Feavor*; a fourth, it's

it's a *Feavor and Ague*; a fifth, it's *the new Diſeaſe*: a denomination ſo idle, that every Novice in Phyſick might well ſuſpect they had never read *Hippocrates* or *Galen*; eſpecially, upon obſerving, that every Autumnal or Epidemick Diſtemper is by them termed *new*: whereas, the gentle *Pox* excepted, there is not any among all thoſe they have nominated *new Diſeaſes*, but what is amply deſcribed in many ancient Authors.

§ 6. The conſequence of miſtakes in Diſeaſes is ſo obvious, even to the moſt obtuſe judgments, that it's received for a mathematical deduction, *If the Doctor hath miſtaken my Diſtemper, I am a dead man, or in danger of being ſo.* And rather than the Doctor will eſpouſe his errour in that point, or permit another (of more

more sense or experience) to be called in upon him, whereby his Reputation may in the least punctilio be shock'd, or his Fees abated, Thou, and a Thousand more, shall be posted away to the Subterranean Mansions, where all things shall be forgotten, and thy evidence against the said Physician wholly cancell'd. Such is the Ignorance, Avarice, and Barbarian Perversity of some Physicians, whom Authority and Law do shelter from all manner of Accusations, Scandal, or Reproach.

The matter of this paragraph is not so intricate, but you may easily be induced to believe, that where so many Thousands do yield their last Breath to Diseases, in themselves not mortal, it must be imputed to errour in judgment of your Physician; which, how

how frequent that is, an instance or two of some vogued Physicians will render a satisfaction more ample. It was Dr. *B.* Pr. of *C*—— (a person sufficiently known) who gave me the recital of this following Case, at the house of Mr. *J. M.* Surg——. A Gentleman, mov'd through care for the recovery of his (neither sick nor well) Daughter, was laps'd into that stupidity of sense, as to believe it was in the capacity of Dr. *B.* to restore her: Upon notice given him, he appears at the Bed-side of the Sufferer, where feeling her Pulse large & quick, and discerning her Skin sprinkl'd with a numerous train of red Spots and Blotches, very gravely pronounces his immature deliberation; (viz.) *That the Sufferer's Life was in more than ordinary danger, through the* almost Pestilen-

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tial *malignity that her great Fea-ver manifested by those red Tokens:* Therefore time was to be taken by the fore-top, and she immediately to take her recourse to strong Cordials, a great many Bed-cloaths, and a warm Room, to expel the malignity. So imminent a Danger, such great Remedies, offer'd by so eminent a Physician, *(ceibo!)* could not but be recompenced by a great Fee. The prevalence of these Physick-bulls acquired no other repute, than maintaining the Distemper in the same tone and tenour, or rather, adding to it what they most feared: which gave occasion to the sollicitous Parent of the tender Matron, upon a fortuitous meeting of Dr. *B.* (the Relator of these) to exhibit his complaint of the rudeness of the Distemper, and the ineffeacy

efficacy of Medicines. The Doctor, upon a full hearing of the circumstances, found he had no cause for condoling, but rather congratulating him, in the secure estate his Daughter was in; insinuating, that the hazard of the Disease was much less, than of the Remedies prescribed by the dictates of a deceived opinion in the first Doctor, of the Disease, and its malignity; the Distemper proving no other than a *diaria plurium dierum*, or a *febris Synocha impurie*, (commonly so called among practical Authors) occasioned by the ebullition of a plethorick mass of humours, which being by frequent rapid motions and pulsations too much rarefied and subtiliated, overflowed the banks of its Vessels, and being diffused into the minute-creeks of the ambient *Cutis*,

(or

(or Skin) appeared in the shapes of the recited Spots and Blotches; deserving no other name than meer efflorescencies of the Skin. In consequence of this Theory, the practick was easily chalk'd out; (*viz.*) That the kindling and inflaming Cordial-Spirits were to be abandoned, the great burthen of Coverlets taken off, and the temperature of the Air in the Room moderated; the success whereof was manifested in a sudden recovery of her former health, to the great disappointment of so contrary course as was ordered by the other.

§ 7. It is from hence I can be easily persuaded, that, how great an Idol soever a Fellow is set up by the Vulgar, from the false suggestion of Dog-fleying, he shall never arrive to a sagacity of distin-

ſtinguiſhing Diſeaſes, unleſs he hath *from the beginning* been train'd up to it, by the conduct of able Profeſſors at home and abroad, and frequently viſited Hoſpitals in ſeveral Countreys. Moreover, as in the Art of Writing, Painting, or Engraving, the well-forming of the firſt Letters, Lineaments or Figures, prepares an apt diſpoſition in the young Scholar to receive the juſt impreſſions of the Habit or Art, whence he ſhall deſervedly be ſtiled a good Writer, Painter, or Engraver: So, unleſs the intended young Phyſician ſhall be endued with an apt diſpoſition, 1. To attain the Languages, that render the recorded Rules and Theorems of the ancient and modern Phyſicians intelligible unto him; 2. To be gradually inſtructed in Phyloſophy, as well *Mechanick*

as *Peripatetick*; also, in the several parts of Theoretick Physick; as, in the Nature and Constitution of the Body of Man, where true Anatomy bears so great a part; in the signs, whereby to distinguish the natural and counternatural state of the Body, & to presage the event and issue of the latter; to know the faculties of all sorts of Food, Flesh, Fish, Herbs, Air, Water, Drinks, *&c.* 3. To have discover'd to him the means whereby Diseases, both internal and external, may be removed; and to that purpose, to be acquainted with the faces of Herbs, Drugs, Minerals, Animals, or, summarily, the whole *materia Medica*; their Choice, Prices, Preparations; likewise, all Chyrurgical Instruments, and their uses; In fine, it's necessary he should be a perfect

fect Theoretick and Practick Apothecary, Chymiſt, and Chyrurgeon: And becauſe he ſhould not want that which puts almoſt the laſt hand to render him a Phyſician, (all others, tho' they have clamber'd up to a Degree, are little different from Mountebanks, or Man-ſlayers) he is to be very well grounded in the true method of Phyſick, or order of applying proper Remedies, internal and external, to Diſeaſes, in their juſt time and *Doſes*.

§ 8. And now, after all this *apparatus*, we will ſuppoſe our Infant-Phyſician ſo compleatly dreſs'd up with theſe fore-noted School, and Academick Ornaments, and his mind ſo gaudily painted and daub'd with the ancient, uncertain, and ſome new tickling notions in Medicine, that you may hear the clapper of his

Tongue

Tongue ecchо from the East to the West-gate of your Town; Yet, introduce him to a Patient, and grant that he, by appuising or resting his Velvet-Body on his *Japan*-Crutch, and fixing his Intellect, by drawing the broad-brimm'd Beaver over his eyes, seemeth to mimick a decrepid Gravity, and by that to weigh himself down to the bottom of your Belly, to rummage for the Disease; when he wakes (for he has only been in's dumps) out of this brown study, he shall no more know the Distemper, or the cause of it, (though he hath read it in Authors twenty times) than the Skipper that never was toss'd on the Ocean before, pretends to find out *Bermudas* by his *Waggenaer*; Nevertheless doth he adventure to call for Paper and Ink, to figure down a Remedy

dy he never ſaw before, being only acquainted with the bare Name of it. This you are to ſwallow, and to render your Body the ſubject, whereout he is to dig his experience, at the coſt of your Health, Life, and Eſtate. When by his Book-applications he ſhall thus have brought your crazy Tenement (and, probably, of Hundreds more) to the ground, the World that conſiſts chiefly of the Vulgar, will then, from the calculation of his numerous experience, (though never ſo unfortunate) entitle him *a moſt skilful Doctor*, and in flocks voluntarily ſurrender their Bodies to his torture. Likewiſe the Rich and Noble, who take the meaſures of their ſentiments of the Phyſicians capacity from the crowd of his buſineſs, (that profeſſion being wholly out of the hori-

horizon of their judgment) shall accost him with the same temerity. If unto this you shall add, that he is a great Anatomist, (which, perhaps, appears no other than a Dog-flayer, or a Calfs-head-dissector) and that he hath scribl'd a Treatise of the Heart, Lungs, Brains, Womb, or some other Entrails (though of no use) that he is Member of a Herd of learned Quacks, Renegado-Divines, School-masters, Apothecaries and Barbers, a rare Hodge-pot of Physicians! or that he is drawn about streets in his own Coach: these suggestions shall prove a far more alluring bait for the unwary sick people to be caught by.

§9. In conclusion, the forementioned School and Accademick Institutes, things absolutely necessary, without which none

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can arrive to the name of a Dogmatick or Rational Physician; yet thereby is little advanced beyond the Verge of a speculative man, and so notwithstanding must and doth fill Churchyards the best part of his lifetime. Therefore that which is the Soul of a Physician, and animates those prævious Dispositions, (for Theory is no other) is, *Sagacity* and *Observation*. The former is in a great measure Natural, though improved by Art, and whereby a Physician doth with great facility discover a Disease, its Causes, and proper Remedies. *Observation* is that which confirms him in such discoveries, and the Election of Method and Remedies, and particularly in his Prognosticks. Now, upon application of this Discourse to two or three hundred Physicians,

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* I mean Treatise.

§ 9. In conclusion, the forementioned School and Academick Institutes (though absolutly necessary) without which none

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Physitians, you shall scarce find six, that can justly pretend to the Title of a good Physirian, or whose Education doth hardly qualify them to be rendred such. Besides all this, suppose a Physician to be acomplisht in all the parts of his Art, if he be covetous, negligent, dishonest, or uncharitable, he is more capable of defrauding you of your Health, Life, and Money, without danger of being discovered, than one that is ignorant, and un-experienced. These considerations do move a pity and Compassion towards such, that being Persons of integrity and honesty do fall under the hands of covetous, negligent, dishonest, or uncharitable Physitians; and adding thereunto, that they are in-sufficiently Educated, ignorant, in-sagaci-

ous, and in-expert (as most are) in what a desperate case are their Patients? But the matter is not much; the greater part of humanity (I should say inhumanity) not deserving a good Medicine, Method, or Care of a good Physitian.

CHAP. II.

Of the specious and false pretences of Anatomical Physitians; also of the Use and Abuse of Anatomy.

§ 1. OBservation speaks this truth; He that dwelleth a long time upon any particular introductory part of Physick, seldom or never arrives to a considerable proficiency in his Art; so that He that shall (beyond the necessary and competent knowledge in Anatomy, Bo-

Botany, &c.) Trifle away that season, wherein a young Students intellectuals are in their prime and vigour, upon mangling of Piggs, Cats, Dogs, and Plucks; or upon gazing and muzling seven years upon a Hedge, Ditch, or Banks-side, to enquire for new Faces of Plants and Herbs, which the petulancy of the Earth doth thrust forth, to consume its excrementitious moisture, and sulphurous Sweats, and thereout form such Herbs, which Nature never intended for the health of man, but probably for Garniture of the Fields, or to poison Worms, Moles, Flyes, and other Insects, that destroy Corn, Roots, Herbs and such Vegetables, which God hath provided for humane use. I say, that neither out of such an Anatomist, or such a Botanist, seldom or

never grew a good Phyſitian; no otherwiſe than one who has amuſed himſelf with the Philoſophy of Colours, Lights, Opticks, Penſils, and Bruſhes, to an exceſſive waſt of his time, and applyeth himſelf to drawing of Figures, and afterwards to Painting, this Phantaſtique muſt neceſſarily miſs his aim of ever being a Painter, or Limner; becauſe the time, wherein his parts were moſt capable of impovement, was neglected, and diverted by a curioſity of attaining a knowledge, beyond what was neceſſary for his Art.

§ 2. But to ſpeak in terms more plain; the neceſſary point of Anatomy conſiſts chiefly in the temperament, Figure, Situation, connexion, action, and uſe of the parts; and not in ſuperfluous, incertain, and probably falſe,

false, and indemonstrable nicetie's, practiced by those, that flea Dogs and Cats, dry, roast, bake, parboil, steep in Vinegar, Lime-water, or *aqua fortis*, Livers, Lungs, Kidneys, Calves brains, or any other entrail, and afterwards gaze on little particles of them through a microscope, and whatever false appearances are glanced into their eyes, these to obtrude to the World in Print, to no other end, than to beget a belief in people, that they who have so profoundly dived into the bottomless pores of the parts, must undeniably be skilled in curing their distempers; whereas those pretended Anatomical Physitians, who have so belabour'd, and tortur'd the particular parts, are generally the least knowing in the whole body of Anatomy; and the Situation,

Connexion, and Action of the parts. On the other hand, there is scarce any Physitian, who hath had a due education beyond Sea, but is abundantly more knowing (even beyond what is necessary) in the *Anatomy* of all the parts of the body of man, than any of these particular pretenders.

§ 3. I would enqure, what doth it signify to assert, that all Muscles have two bellies, or are biventered? Which is false, and the erroneous appearance proceeded, either from over-boyling the Dogs Muscles (and then many more Bellies might have appeared) or was occasioned by dissecting an old withered Curr, whose Muscles are generally full of wrinckles, which might have been taken for so many *venters* of Muscels by such an Anatomist.

And

And what doth it import, to lay claim to the invention of Transfusion of Sheeps bloud into the Veins of a Man (though discovered long before) or to measure what proportion of bloud passeth the Heart in a quarter of an hour? Which computation must likewise prove false, in regard the blood doth not always pass equally, and some men abound in blood much more than others.

My opinion is, that the Studying the Anatomy of all the parts of the body, as much as is necessary, the being well grounded in the Institutes of Physick, Surgery, Pharmacy, and Chymistry, and the frequenting Hospitals abroad under the conduct of experienced Professors, to manuduct him as it were into Practice; this I say, would have been a